



H. W. Biel,



Terre Haute, Ind.



Epert

TERRE HAUTE, IND.

From: "Vivian Shatley" <eojcbor@seidata.com>
To: "Nancy Sherrill" <NSHERRILL@vigo.lib.in.us>
Date: 10/13/04 11:41:29 AM
Subject: RE: Early Terre Haute Photographers

Thank you again for getting back to me. I can't rule out "my" Wilson's but it seems unlikely given the following:

James Wilson	b. Cir 1832	1840 & 1850 Census = Jefferson Co., IN 1860 & 1870 Census = Bureau or Woodford
Co., IL		
Oscar Snider Wilson	b. 1863	1870 & 1880 Census = Jefferson Co., 1900 Census = Cache Co., UT
IN	No mention of faith	
	Faith = Presbyterian	

I would like to provide you a scanned image of the pictures since it is obvious these individuals were in your area. Perhaps someone else is looking for these folks. From the photos I would judge the individuals to be in their 20s or 30s. James would have been 1852 to 1862 and by the Census he would have been in Indiana (probably Jefferson Co.) or Illinois. Oscar would have been 1883 to 1893 - his whereabouts is unknown because of the absence of the 1890 Census. So he could still be a possibility.

I will retain these pictures in my files, along with your research, and if someone else believes they may be their family, I will be happy to share them.

Vivian

-----Original Message-----

From: Nancy Sherrill [mailto:NSHERRILL@vigo.lib.in.us]
 Sent: Wednesday, October 13, 2004 10:49 AM
 To: eojcbor@seidata.com
 Subject: RE: Early Terre Haute Photographers

Hello,

Charles Eppert was listed at 323 1/2 Wabash (or Main Street) from the 1877 directory through the 1896-97 directory. H.T. Biel was listed at 417 1/2 Wabash or Main from the 1887 directory through the 1896-97 directory. In 1901 he was listed at 419 1/2 Wabash. That narrows the time frame down to a ten or twelve year period.

The index to the various Vigo County histories mentions several Rev. Wilsons. Oakey's 1908 History of Greater Terre Haute and Vigo County gives a biographical sketch of a Jesse H. Wilson who indicated that he had been a minister of the Christian church for 30 years and had married about 270 couples. Bradsby's 1891 History of Vigo County mentions a Rev. Joseph G. Wilson who was pastor of the Baldwin Presbyterian Church from 1856 to 1862 and a Rev. W. Wilson who was pastor of the Asbury Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church in 1856--57. Of course, it is possible that the Rev. Wilson in the photograph did not get his name into the county histories.

Nancy Sherrill

(1)

My Name John Garlin Biel
 birth date Apr. 24, 1906 (place) Terre Haute Ind
 marriage date June 27, 1933 (place) Michigan City, Ind.
 to Marion Inez Mellor
 birth date Oct. 11, 1905 (place) Michigan City, Ind
 the child of Wm. Biel and wife Susan Curry
 (give maiden name)

My ~~occupation~~ occupation or profession is Attorney-at-law
 We reside 345 S. 22nd St. Terre Haute, Ind.

List of children
 Birth date

Place of birth

Name Kent Mellor Biel May 16, 1936 Terre Haute, Ind.

2nd Generation

Paternal

My father's name William Biel
 his occupation or profession Real estate and Investments
 his birth date Jan. 11, 1879 (place) Brazil, Ind.
~~his death date~~ living (place) Terre Haute, Ind.
 he is buried in cemetery
 he married on Aug. 11, 1903 (place) Terre Haute, Ind.
 to Susan Curry
 her birth date July 21, 1880 (place) Sullivan Co., Ind.
~~her death date~~ living (place) Terre Haute Ind.
~~she is buried in~~ cemetery

~~his~~ father's name was Samuel V. Curry Frederick Wm. Biel
~~his~~ mother's name was Elyza Ann Riston Helena Maria
 (give maiden name if possible) Albrucht

List of children of Wm. & Sue (Curry) Biel

Name Birth date Married to whom
 (if date is unknown, simply list in age order)

John Garlin Biel
Robert Curry Biel Sept. 15, 1908 Lois Forbeck

(continue list of children on the reverse side)

VIC COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
 HAUTE, INDIAN

This image shows a full page of dot grid paper. The background is white, and it is covered with a regular pattern of small, solid black dots. The dots are arranged in a precise square grid, with equal spacing between them both horizontally and vertically. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

my name

3rd Generation Maternal

My ^{maternal} ~~grandfather's~~ ^{mother's} name Elija Ann Linton

~~his occupation or profession~~

~~her~~ ^{his} birth date Sept. 15, 1844 . (place) Sullivan Co., Ind.

~~her~~ ^{his} death date Aug. 13, 1926 . (place) Terre Haute, Ind.

She is buried in Highland Lawn, Cem. Terre Haute, Ind. place

She married on Oct. 10, 1866 . (place) Sullivan Co., Ind.
to Samuel V. Curry

~~his~~ ^{her} birth date May 28, 1841 . (place) Sullivan Co., Ind.

~~his~~ ^{her} death date May 13, 1908 . (place) Terre Haute

~~he~~ ^{she} is buried in Highland Lawn cemetery T. H. Ind.

~~his~~ ^{her} father's name was John Smith Curry
~~his~~ ^{her} mother's name was Nancy Wilson
(give maiden name if possible)

List of children of Samuel V. Curry & E. A. Linton
Name Birth date (if date is unknown, simply list in age order) Married to whom

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|---------------------|
| (2) Edwin Curry | 1869? | Never m'd. |
| (1) Emma Curry | 1867 | Chas. McClanahan |
| Dovie M. Curry | 1872 | died young |
| Fannie Curry | 1874 | md. 2ce no chil. |
| | | (1) Barry A. Burger |
| | | (2) Chas. Singer |
| * Susan ^a Curry | 1880 | |
| Glenn M. Curry | 1887 | Margaret Addington |

3rd ~~4th~~ Generation Paternal

My ~~great~~ grandfather's name ~~Samuel~~ Frederick Wm. Biel.

his occupation or profession Farmer & Real Estate

his birth date July 25, 1845 (place) Grossallhausen, Ger.

his death date Dec. 1, 1915 . (place) Farmersburg, Ind.

he is buried in Woodlawn^{Chm} Terre Haute, Ind cemetery Place

he married on (place)

to Helena Maria Albrecht

her birth date Aug. 14, 1853 (place). Milwaukee, Wis.

her death date June 9, 1945 . (place) Terre Haute, Ind.

she is buried in Woodlawn, Cem . Turre/Hunter Cemetery End Place

her father's name Frederick Albrecht

her mother's name Sophia Wolf
(give maiden name if possible)

List of children of F. W. + Helene M. (ab.) Biel

Name

Birth date

(if date is unknown,

Married to whom

simply list in age order)

William Biel

Anna Biel, ? Wm. Beckel

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Age Group	Percentage
18-29	65
30-39	75
40-49	80
50-59	85
60-64	90
65+	95

Age Group	Percentage
18-29	65
30-39	75
40-49	80
50-59	85
60+	88

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Any additional information or interesting family history can be written on the reverse side of this page. Also any other earlier generations can be recorded there.

Biel family
1-6-61

Mrs. John G. Biel to Attend National D. A. R. Board Meeting; to Make Tour

When the national board meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution is held in Washington, D. C., this week, it will be attended by Mrs. John G. Biel of 345 South Twenty-second Street, Indiana state regent and a member of the local Fort Harrison Chapter.

She left yesterday for Washington. Today, she will attend the State Regent's Dinner in the Mayflower Hotel and tomorrow, the State Regent's Forum at Memorial Continental Hall. Closing events will be the National Board of Management meeting at Memorial Continental Hall and the National Board Dinner at the Columbia Country Club on Wednesday.

ON THURSDAY, she will leave with a group in two busloads of national officers and chairmen, state regents and state vice regents and chairmen for a D. A. R. school tour through the South. This tour is taken once every three years.

The first night will be spent in Winston-Salem, N. C., and the next day, the group will arrive at the Crossnore School in Crossnore, N. C., for a tour of the campus and country store. On Saturday, the tour will continue to Tamassee, S. C., for a tour of the campus of the Tamassee D. A. R. School, which is en-

tirely financed and managed by the organization. There, a board meeting and reception will be held.

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INDIANA will dedicate the lighting and sound system in the new gymnasium there, a gift of the Indiana Daughters, on Sunday.

A tour of the Berry Schools in Mount Berry, Ga., will be on the agenda for Monday, Oct. 17, and late in the day the group will leave for Grant, Ala., where there will be a tour of the Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School, which also is entirely financed and managed by D. A. R.

Dedication exercises and ground breaking for the new Doris Pike White Gymnasium, named after the president general of D. A. R., will be attended and Mrs. Biel will dedicate the automotive milking equipment on the Indiana Model Farm there. This modernization at a cost of \$4,200 was the gift of the Indiana Daughters, given in honor of the state regent. A meeting of the annual board of trustees also will be held.

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MRS. BIEL with the others will have luncheon in Chattanooga, Tenn., the next day as guests of the Tennessee Daughters, after which they will go on to Maryville, Tenn., to tour the Maryville College campus. There will be a program and tour of the campus of Lincoln Memorial University in Harrogate, Tenn.

where the tour party will arrive the next day. On Oct. 20, they will go to Roanoke, Va., for a dinner at the Roanoke Country Club and the next day they will return to Washington, D. C. Mrs. Biel will be back in Terre Haute Saturday, Oct. 22.



LOCAL WOMAN TO MAKE D. A. R. TOUR — Mrs. John G. Biel of 345 South Twenty-second Street, Indiana state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, left yesterday for Washington, D. C., where she will attend a national board meeting of the organization. From there, she will leave Thursday in a group of two busloads of national officers and chairmen, state regents and state vice regents and chairmen of D. A. R., for a tour of schools in the South, two of which are entirely financed and managed by the organization. She will return home Oct. 22.

REFERENCE
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DAR Chapter Scholarship

Honors Mrs. John G. Biel

T.H. Stark 1/15/68

When Fort Harrison Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its January meeting at the home of Mrs. Gilbert Gambill, Mrs. John G. Biel, who has long been active in DAR in the local, state and national levels, was honored.

She was presented, by Mrs. Byron C. Wheeler, local regent, with a scroll reading: "For your many years of sincere and dedicated service, on behalf of the Fort Harrison Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, also on the state and national level, we, the Daughters of the Fort Harrison Chapter, are happy to present this \$225 scholarship in your name to the DAR-sponsored school of your choice."

Mrs. Biel chose Tamassee DAR School, Tamassee, S. C., as the recipient of the scholarship.

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The honored member was a three-year advisory board member of the Tamassee DAR School, and at present is serving her third year as one of five appointees of the president general, Mrs. William Henry Sullivan Jr., to the board of trustees of this school.

In 1919, the South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution started Tamassee school, on 10 acres of land and with one building, for children living in the remote sections of South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia.

The following year, the National Society, DAR, started assisting with financial contributions, made by additional state societies and their members. Originally, only girls were admitted to Tamassee, but in 1932, the school became co-educational.

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At the present time, it has grown to 1,000 acres of land with 30 buildings that have been constructed at intervals during more than four decades by the various state DAR societies. They are all pleasing in appearance, regardless of the era in which they were built. Those situated on the main campus, among tall old trees, fit their location on the hilly wooded terrain.

The stone chapel is one of the older buildings as religion is stressed daily. The spacious cottages of frame construction have a home-like air and are used as dormitories. There are several smaller cottages for members of the faculty and staff (Indiana DARs built and maintain one of these). In addition, there is a farm, orchard and livestock. DAR has contributed funds for nearly all of these buildings and maintains all improvements.

Needy mountain children make up the enrollment at Tamassee and receive excellent education in the grades from the first through the twelfth. All older students are required to help in various ways. Boys work on the farm, in the dairy, in the shops and at other duties and similar household tasks. There are 250 students in the boarding department and approximately 500 in the day school.

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With a combined boarding and day school, the budget has been \$118,000 yearly for the past five years, and Tamassee has lived within this allotted figure. To add to cash contributions, chapters send thousands of boxes of clean, used clothing, and household necessities to the

school to be sold to community residents, and various types of scholarships are presented in behalf of the students.

Local members feel it fitting that Mrs. Biel be honored with this scholarship in appreciation of her years of service to DAR. She has been a member of the local Fort Harrison Chapter since 1933, having served as chairman of various committees, recording secretary and regent, personal page to Miss Bonnie Fatwell when she was state regent, and at present, as chapter chairman of honor roll.

On the state level, Mrs. Biel has been a vice chairman of DAR press relations, chairman of Good Citizens and national membership committees, recording secretary, registrar, vice regent (at which time she was also editor of the Indiana DAR News and state conference chairman) and regent.

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She is a member of the Indiana DAR Officers Club, which she served as president in 1966; charter member of the State Chairmen's Club and state patroness of the DAR.

In the national society, she has been vice chairman of DAR Good Citizens, vice president general and national chairman of the honor roll committee.

At present, she is national chairman of DAR school survey committee, vice chairman of DAR Speakers Staff and patriot index committees and official reader of the NSDAR Continental Congress in Washington, D. C. She is a member of the NSDAR Vice President's General Club, which she served as treasurer in 1965; National Chairman's Association, National Officer's Club, a life member of the National Vice Regent's Club, and a national promoter of DAR.

* * *



DAR MEMBER RECEIVES HONOR—Mrs. John G. Biel, on the right, who has served the Daughters of the American Revolution for many years in offices and chairmanships on the local, state and national level, was honored at the January meeting of the local Fort Harrison Chapter. Mrs. Byron C. Wheeler Sr., regent of the local chapter, is seen presenting Mrs. Biel with a scroll showing that a \$225 scholarship has been given in her name by the local chapter to the DAR-sponsored Tamassee School, Tamassee, S.C. (Photo by Bruce).

REFERENCE
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Mrs. John G. Biel Named DAR Campaign Manager

Mrs. John Garlin Biel, Indiana honorary state regent and past vice president general of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has been appointed national Campaign manager for the Seimes Slate for '68.

Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, Millsboro, Del., is one of two candidates for president general of the National Society to be elected at Continental Congress, April 14-19, 1968 in Washington, D. C. She is an honorary state regent of Delaware, has been recording secretary general and first vice president general of the executive cabinet, and at present is serving as national chairman of the buildings and grounds, and personal committees of Constitution Hall, the Society's ten million dollar building in Washington.

Mrs. Seimes' associates are as follows: first vice president general, Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones, Marshfield, Wis.; Chaplain General, Mrs. Ralph Allen Killey, Monmouth, Ill.; recording secretary general, Mrs. Lyle Johnston Howland, Rome, N. Y.; corresponding secretary general, Mrs. George Jacob Walz, Harrisburg, Pa.; organizing secretary general, Mrs. Wilson King Barnes, Baltimore, Md.; treasurer general, Mrs. Nile Eugene Faust, Concord, N. H.; registrar general, Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby, Beulah, Miss.; historian general, Mrs. Donald Spicer of Coronado, Calif.; librarian general, Mrs. George Sprague Tolman III, Hingham, Mass.; curator general, Mrs. Carl William Kietzman, Milford, Ohio; and reporter general to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Lawrence Russell Andrus, Pensacola, Fla.

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Opposing Mrs. Seimes for the office of president general is Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, Washington, D.C., who is an honorary state regent of the district, has been vice president general, and at present is serving as national chairman of the national board dinners. Her associates are as follows: first vice president general, Mrs. Arthur L. Allen, Pueblo, Colo.; chaplain general, Mrs. George Castleman Estill, Miami, Fla.; recording secretary general, Mrs. Francis F. Birnbaumer of Lincoln, Neb.; corresponding secretary general, Mrs. Robert Bruce Smith, Newport News, Va.; organizing secretary general, Mrs. John A. Carr, Arkadelphia, Ark.; treasurer general, Mrs. Thomas Knox Kendrick, Columbus, Ga.; registrar general, Mrs. John Franklin Baber, Richmond, Mo.; historian general, Mrs. John Esten Hall, Wichita Falls, Tex.; librarian general, Mrs. Charles Emery Lynde, Manchester, N. H.; curator general, Mrs. John Kent Finley, Haddonfield, N. J.; and reporter general to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Rae Stevens Hoopes, Juneau, Alaska.

Mrs. Biel has been a member of the local Fort Harrison Chapter since 1933, having served as chairman of various committees, recording secretary and regent, personal page to Miss Bonnie Farwell when she was State Regent, and at present is chapter chairman of honor roll.

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On the State level, Mrs. Biel has been a state vice chairman of DAR Press Relations, state chairman of Good Citizens and national membership committees, state recording secretary, state registrar, state vice regent at which time she was also editor of the Indiana DAR News and state conference chairman, and state regent. She is a member of the Indiana DAR Officers Club (president, 1966); charter member of state chairmen's Club and state patroness of the C. A. R.

In the National Society, she has been national vice chairman of DAR Good Citizens, vice president general and national chairman honor roll committee. At present, she is the national chairman of DAR School survey committee, national vice chairman of DAR Speakers staff and patriot index committees, and official reader of the NSDAR Continental Congress. She is a member of the NSDAR Vice President's General Club (Treasurer, 1965); National Chairmen's Association National Officer's Club, a life member of the National Vice Regent's Club, and a national promoter of C. A. R. Mrs. Biel was a three-year advisory board member of Tamassee DAR School, Tamas-

see, S. C. and at present is serving her third year as one of the five appointees of the president general, Mrs. William Henry Sullivan Jr., to the board of trustees of this school.

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In 1961, Governor Bert Combs commissioned Mrs. Biel a Kentucky Colonel, and her name has appeared in the last three editions of Who's Who of American Women.

As national campaign manager for the Seimes Slate, the main duty was to secure state managers and workers in all 50 states (Mrs. Maxwell M. Chapman of Rockville, honorary state regent and vice president general, is the Indiana State manager), and to give instructions to all candidates on the Seimes Slate, state managers and workers. Five official letters and directives are sent all during the year. In the meantime, correspondence is heavy among all states. Other major duties are presiding at all necessary campaign meetings of managers and workers in Washington in October, January and April, and obtaining names of those who will hostess Seimes Headquarters at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, during Congress.

William Biel Dies At Union Hospital

Long Active Locally
In Business, Finance



WILLIAM BIEL

Long active in local business and real estate circles, William Biel of 10 Potomac Avenue, died early yesterday morning at the Union Hospital where he had been a patient since last Fall. He was 81 years old.

At the time of his death he was vice president and a director of the Merchants Savings Association, the only business activity he had retained since his retirement about 10 years ago.

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MR. BIEL had held the same positions with the Citizens Savings and Loan Association prior to its merger with the Merchants in 1956. He and his wife, the late Sue Curry Biel, had been associated with the Citizens throughout its entire history, starting when it was the Elder and Trout Company.

A native of Brazil, Mr. Biel had lived here since he was 2 years old. He received his elementary education in the local schools and was a graduate of Terre Haute High School.

As a young man he was accountant for the Pabst Brewing Company at Eighth and Spruce streets. Prior to World War I he served for many years as chief deputy county auditor. Following the war he entered the real estate and insurance business. He then dropped insurance and was interested solely in real estate.

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HE WAS a veteran of the Spanish-American War, serving with the Army's quartermaster department, and a member of Claude L. Herbert Camp No. 38, United Spanish-American War Veterans.

His professional memberships included Senior Member of the Society of Residential Appraisers and the Terre Haute Board of Realtors.

Mr. Biel was a member of the Central Christian Church and of the Vigo County Historical Society.

His fraternal associations included a life membership in the Terre Haute Elks' Lodge, in

which he was one of the Old Boys; membership in Terre Haute Masonic Lodge No. 19 for more than 49 years; Scottish Rite, Valley of Terre Haute; Terre Haute Chapter No. 11, Royal Arch Masons; Zorah Shrine Temple and the Travelers' Protective Association.

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THE CLASS with which he was initiated into the Elks was the last one to be initiated in the lodge rooms on the top floor of the Grand Opera House Building, now being razed, and where he maintained his real estate office for many years.

During the past several years he had maintained farming as one of his hobbies, owning a farm near Riley with his son, Attorney John G. Biel, and spending a great deal of time there.

Besides the son, he is survived by another son, Robert C. Biel, and two grandsons, Kent M. Biel and William R. Biel, all of Terre Haute, and a sister, Mrs. Anna Beckel of Houston, Tex.

The body was taken to the Martin Tearman Funeral Home, where friends may call after 7 o'clock tonight and where the Elks will conduct memorial services at 7:30 o'clock Sunday night.

Funeral services will be at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon at the funeral home. The Rev. R. Powell Mead, pastor of the Central Christian Church, will officiate. Burial will be in Roselawn Memorial Park.

Emeline Fairbanks Mem. Library

Biel Family
1-6-61

REFERENCE
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I Hear the Tread of Pioneers

By John G. Biel

10-12-56

The best short summary of the changes in the seat of the government of these United States and the final choice of Washington, D. C., in the very early period, is contained in a speech made by—then—Vice President of the United States, John C. Breckinridge in 1859, on the occasion of the removal of the Senate to its new quarters in the Capitol, at Washington. He said, in part:

"The occasion suggests many interesting reminiscences; and it may be agreeable, in the first place, to occupy a few minutes with a short account of the various places at which Congress has assembled, of the struggles which preceded the permanent location of the seat of government, and of the circumstances under which it was finally established on the banks of the Potomac.

"The Congress of the Revolution was sometimes a fugitive, holding its sessions, as the chances of war required, at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, Annapolis and Yorktown. During the period during the conclusion of peace and the commencement of the present government, it met at Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton and New York.

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"**AFTER THE IDEA** of a permanent Union had been executed in part by the adoption of the Articles of Confederation, the question presented itself of fixing a seat of government and this immediately called forth intense interest and rivalry.

"That the place should be central, having regard to the population and territory of the Confederacy, was the only point common to the contending parties. Propositions of all kinds were offered, debated and rejected, sometimes with intemperate wrath. At length, on the 7th of October, 1783, the Congress being at Princeton, whither they had been driven from Philadelphia, by the insults of a body of armed men, it was resolved that a building for the use of Congress be erected near the falls of the Delaware. This was soon after modified by requiring suitable buildings to be erected near the falls of the Potomac, that the residence of Congress might alternate between the two places. But the question was not allowed to rest, and at length, after frequent and warm debates, it was resolved that the residence of Congress should continue at one place; and Commissioners were appointed, with full power to lay out a district for a Federal town near the falls of the Delaware; and, in the meantime, Congress assembled alternately at Trenton and Annapolis; but the representatives of other States, were unremitting in exertions for their respective localities.

"On the 23rd of December, 1784, it was resolved to remove to the City of New York, and to remain there until the building on the Delaware should be completed, and, accordingly, in the 11th of January, 1785, the Congress met

at New York, where they continued to hold their sessions until the Confederation gave place to the Constitution.

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"**THE COMMISSIONERS** to lay out a town on the Delaware reported their proceedings to Congress; but no further steps were taken to carry the resolution into effect.

"When the bonds of Union were drawn closer by the organization of the new government under the Constitution, on the 3rd of March, 1789, the subject was revived and discussed with greater warmth than before. It was conceded on all sides that the residence of Congress should continue at one place, and the prospect of stability in the government invested the question with a deeper interest. Some members proposed New York as being 'superior to any place they knew for the orderly and decent behavior of its inhabitants'. To this it was answered that it was not desirable that the political capitol should be in a commercial metropolis.

Others ridiculed the idea of building palaces in the woods. Mr. Gerry of Massachusetts thought it highly unreasonable to fix the seat of government in such a position as to have nine states of the 13 to the northward of the place; while the South Carolinians objected, at Philadelphia on account of the number of Quakers, who, they said, continually annoyed the Southern members with schemes of emancipation.

"In the midst of these disputes, the House of Representatives resolved 'that the permanent seat of the government ought to be at some convenient place on the banks of the Susquehanna.' On the introduction of a bill to give effect to this resolution, much feeling was exhibited, especially by the Southern members. Mr. Madison thought if the proceeding of that day had been foreseen by Virginia, that state might not have become a party to the Constitution. The question was allowed by every member to be a matter of great importance. Mr. Scott said the future tranquility and well-being of the United States depended as much on this as on any question that ever had or could come before Congress, and Fisher Ames remarked that every principle or pride and honor, and even of patriotism, were engaged. For a time, any agreement appeared to be impossible, but the good genius of our system finally prevailed, and on the twenty-eighth of June, 1790, an act was passed containing the following clause: 'That a district of territory on the river Potomac, at some place between the mouths of the eastern branch and the Connogocheague, be, and the same is hereby accepted, for the permanent seat of the government of the United States.'

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"**THE SAME ACT** provided that Congress should hold its sessions at Philadelphia until the first Monday in November, 1800, when the Government should remove to the district selected on the Potomac. Thus was settled a question which had produced much sectional feeling between the states. But all difficulties were not yet surmounted; for Congress, either from indifference or want of money, failed to make adequate appropriations for the erection of public buildings, and the Commissioners were often reduced to great straits to maintain the progress of the work. Finding it impossible to borrow money in Europe, or to obtain it from Congress, Washington, in 1796, made a personal appeal to the legislature of Maryland, which was responded to by an advance of \$100,000; but in so deplorable a condition was the credit of the Federal Government, that the State required, as a guar-

anty of payment, the pledge of the private credit of the Commissioners.

"From the beginning, Washington had advocated the present seat of Government. Its establishment here was due, in a large measure, to his influence; it was his wisdom and prudence that computed disputes and settled conflicting titles; and it was chiefly through his personal influences that the funds were provided to prepare the buildings for the reception of the President and Congress.

"The wings of the Capitol having been sufficiently prepared, the Government removed to this District on the 17th of November, 1800; or, as Mr. Wolcott expressed it, left the comforts of Philadelphia 'to go to the Indian place with the long name, in the woods of the Potomac.' It was . . . deso-

late, in the extreme, with its long unopened avenues and streets, its deep morasses, and its vast area covered with trees instead of houses . . .

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THE SENATE continued to occupy the north wing and the House of Representatives the south wing of the Capitol, until the 24th of August, 1814, when the British Army entered the city and burned the public buildings. . . . The President immediately convened Congress . . . in a brick building known as Blodgett's Hotel which occupied a part of the square now occupied by the General Post-Office . . . but . . . being quite inadequate, a number of public-spirited citizens erected a more commodious building, on Capitol Hill and tendered it to Congress . . . and it was occupied

until the wings of the new Capitol were completed . . .

"On the 6th of December, 1819, the Senate assembled for the first time in this chamber, which has been the theater of their deliberations for more than thirty-nine years.

"And now the strifes and uncertainties of past are finished . . . The Capitol is worthy of the Republic. Noble buildings meet the view on every hand . . . Future generations will not be disturbed with questions concerning the center of population, or of territory, since, the steamboat, the railroad and the telegraph have made communication almost instantaneous. The spot is sacred by a thousand memories, which are so many pledges that the city of Washington, founded by him and bearing his revered name, with its

beautiful site, bounded by picturesque eminences, and the broad Potomac, and lying within view of his home and tomb, shall remain forever the political Capitol of the United States."

I Hear the Tread of Pioneers

By John G. Biel

Zadoe Cramer conducted a book store on Market Street, in Pittsburgh, and there—in 1801—he started selling a book which he had compiled and written which he called the "Pittsburgh Navigator and Almanach." He sold it for \$1.00 per copy. Today, it is selling for \$1,000—when there is a sale. This was the first dependable guide to the safe navigation of the, then, uncharted Ohio River which was ever written. Soon, no one dared go down the Ohio without this book to guide him. Cramer's collection of facts and data is remarkable. No one book has been so often plagiarized. Many historians have taken great portions of this book and—without rewriting or giving Cramer any credit—have published new books with them.

This book went through many editions, some of which have disappeared completely. The eighth edition, published in 1814—which bears the notation "Improved and Enlarged"—is titled "The Navigator: Containing Directions for Navigating the Monongahela, Allegheny, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers With an Ample Account of These Much Admired Waters From the Head of the Former to the Mouth of the Latter; and a Concise Description of Their Towns, Villages, Harbors, Settlements, Etc., With Maps of the Ohio; To Which Has Been Added an Appendix Containing an Account of Louisiana, and of the Columbia River as Discovered by the Voyage Under Capts. Lewis and Clark."

Cramer, in his preface, says that the book is "designedly calculated to those who navigate or trade on the rivers of which it treats . . . much pains have been taken to revise, correct and enlarge it throughout; to do this satisfactorily, we have had the assistance of several eminent pilots and navigators and the use of late manuscript journals of gentlemen of observation to whom we present our compliments for their aid and politeness."

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CRAMER describes anything and everything all along the river. When he comes to Madison, he calls it a "new country town of Indiana Territory . . . built in the fall of 1810." When he gets down to Louisville, he says that the "first settlement . . . was in the year 1774, when a number of surveyors, who were sent out by Governor Dunmore of Virginia to survey the interior of Kentucky, stopped here for some time and erected temporary huts for their residence. . . .

I cannot lay my hands on anything at present giving the date for the laying out and first building of Louisville. Our American publications are amazingly deficient in point of dates and circumstances respecting the progress of settlement, extent, time, etc., of our own country. It is quite likely the beginning of Louisville is better known in London or Paris than it is by the inhabitants of the town themselves. Such is our carelessness in recording facts. . . .

When he comes down to Jeffersonville, he tells that the country "was established in the year 1801 and, until the late purchases made by Governor Harrison, the grant from the State of Virginia to General George R. Clark and the other officers and soldiers of the Illinois Regiment, consisting of 150,000 acres was the only tract of country . . . belonging to the citizens of the U. S.; the balance belonging to the Indians . . ."

Of Clarksville, he says that "the town was established as early as the year 1783 by the Virginia Legislature and attached to the grant made to the officers and soldiers of the Illinois Regiment from which time may be reckoned the first settlement of this country . . . there is a large and capacious eddy at this place for the landing of boats . . ." In talking of the hills around the place, now known as The Knobs, he says that "it is said by those who have taken some pains to examine" that they "afford considerable quantity of ore of some kind or another, supposed to be iron . . ."

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WHEN HE GETS DOWN to Flint Island, he warns that "here the channel is difficult. Keep the island to the left, hug it pretty close and, at its foot, go as if you intended to make the left shore, after passing it in that direction, pull out quick towards the right shore to avoid an ugly sand-bar lying to the left below the island . . ." He tells that the vessel, Tuskarora, "grounded on this island in the Spring of 1808. While here, she was ungenerously stripped of her bolts, bands, rings, etc., to the amount, it is said, of \$2,000 worth. The general character of honesty of the inhabitants of the Ohio ought to shield them from an accusation of this kind, but as there are exceptions to all rules, so in the present instance, the neighborhood of Flint Island bears the burden of the charge at present, whether innocent or guilty of the robbery."

He finally comes down to the mouth of the Wabash River. He says of this that "here is seen a cabin above the mouth of the river, the remnant of a trading establishment here some years ago, but the

waters proving detrimental, it was abandoned. Here ends the Indiana Territory and the Illinois commences, the divisional line between these two territories striking the Ohio just above the mouth of the Wabash, thence runs a due north course, until it strikes the east and west line, which touches the most southerly point of Lake Michigan, thence to Lake Erie due east, and to the Mississippi due west, in the parallel of lat. 42 degrees 6' north, making the divisional line 255 miles long — the mouth of the Wabash being in 37 degrees 56' north latitude."

He then goes on down the Ohio into the Mississippi and finally down to New Orleans, making interesting—and invaluable—comments all along the way. Before he leaves the mouth of the Wabash, however, he includes a note on the Wabash River which is most interesting to us today. Remember, the period in which he is writing—1814—was two years before the Town of Terre Haute was platted; was only three years after Fort Harrison was built by William Henry Harrison on his way to the Battle of Tippecanoe and two years before Indiana was made a State of the Union.

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HE RECORDS: "The Wabash is a beautiful river with high and upright banks, less subject to overflow than any other river (the Ohio excepted) in this part of the U. S. It is about 270 yards wide

at its mouth and is navigable to Ouiatenon, (now Lafayette) 412 miles, with keels and boats drawing about 3 ft. of water. Above this, in swells, boats ascend it 197 miles further to the Miami carrying place (now Ft. Wayne) nine miles from the Miami village of Lake Erie. The Wabash has a gentle current to Fort Ouiatenon, a few rapids excepted, some of which are considerable, both above and below that Fort."

"A part of the river for three miles, and 30 below the carrying place, is so narrow that setting poles have to be used instead of oars, when oars are applied, which is not often the case on this and similar rivers. The land on the Wabash is remarkably fertile, with extensive natural meadows or prairies on many parts of it, covered with long grass, affording

fine range for immense herds of cattle. Almost every kind of timber grows here in abundance, large and fine. A silver mine was discovered 28 miles above Ouiatenon a few years ago, and a rich coppermine also on this river but we have not heard anything more about them lately."

"The Wabash abounds in salt springs; the hills with coal and the river with fish. Limestone,

blue, white and yellow clay abound. Hemp grows spontaneously on the bottoms and grapes in great abundance, having a black, thin skin from which an excellent red wine is made by the inhabitants for their own consumption. Hops and all kinds of fruit thrive well here. As early as the year 1775, the French had two establishments on the Wabash, called Post Vincent (now Vincennes) and

Ouiatenon (just below the present city of Lafayette), the first 150 miles and the other 262 miles from its mouth.

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"**VINCENNES**, as we now call it, is the seat of government for Indiana territory; considerable improvements have been made in and about the city but its proximity to the incursions of the savages has retarded its progress much and also the settlement of the country. Vincennes is situated on the east bank of the Wabash in lat. 38 degrees 43' north, about eight miles east of the line between the Indiana and the Illinois territories and is the residence of the Governor and secretary. The country around the town is open, pleasant and fertile, prospect fine and extensive and, so soon as the Indians can be rendered harmless,

this will become one of the finest parts for settlement in the Western country. The land is high, fertile and healthful (with) numerous limpid streams and fine springs. Mill seats and farming grounds (are) convenient to each other—and unbounded and excellent range for cattle, hogs, horses and sheep. This, particularly, is the character of what is called 'new purchase' which is now being surveyed and lies a considerable distance above Vincennes."

Cramer then tells about the various creeks and rivers which come into the Wabash from the Little Wabash "about 20 miles from the Ohio" to Little River near the "head of the Wabash which passes a few miles into the State of Ohio and ends within about 6 miles of the Big Miami." He goes quite into detail on the Battle of Tippecanoe.

He says that "in 1792 Vincennes had about 1,500 souls, principally French. It has less at this time . . . and Fort Harrison is about 60 miles above Vincennes, built by Governor Harrison during his expedition against the Prophet's Town . . ."

The navigator ends, of course, with the arrival at New Orleans. Cramer closes by saying that the person traveling down these rivers "having now arrived after an irksome passage of between five and six weeks at the grand mart of business, the Alexandria of America, he leaps upon the shore with ecstasy, securing his boat to the bank, mounts the levee and, with elated heart, receives the friendly hand of fellow citizens in whose integrity he confides and to whom in confidence, he can dispose of his cargo. . . ."

By John G. Biel

L. Quincy Mumford, the present librarian of Congress, recently made a speech in which he insisted that local history "is more than a diversion or a hobby." He stated that "it is a science which has shaped . . . (people's) . . . present and will, directly or indirectly, affect their future." He said that people must be made "to realize that history is not just the exciting story of ages past but also the implications (malevolent or benign) of the transactions of just a minute ago. They must be convinced that history is the basis on which portentous decisions are reached—decisions which, for better or worse, will change the world a little. They must be aroused to the peril of history which is unsound, infirm, partial, prejudiced or presumptive."

Woodrow Wilson once said that "local history is the ultimate substance of national history." Dixon Ryan Fox goes further and insists that "it is more than that; it is the ultimate substance of all history."

Over sixty years ago, John Franklin Jameson set out with great clarity the objects of a Local Historical Society. He said: "If the state or the locality has any importance whatever which would make it worthwhile to have its history studied, it is because it has played some part in the life of the world. . . . It is highly probable that, by avoiding fussy antiquarianism and looking chiefly at the larger aspects of local history, they (the Historical Societies) would accomplish the difficult feat of serving both God and mammon. . . . Would not fresh life be brought in if the society were to perceive clearly that its field of work is rightly stated, American history locally exemplified?"

MUMFORD, in his speech, goes on to say that the libraries serve the purpose of assembling the evidence upon which the historian's findings are based and that the relationships between the librarian and the historian is congenial, cordial and constant—but they have problems which must be worked out together. The greatest of these problems, he says, stems from the fact that although the American people have a "passionate interest in, and devotion to, their history they are, by and large, indifferent to, and unmindful of, the sources from whence it comes."

He quotes Alexis de Tocqueville who said—over one hundred and twenty-five years ago: "Little is committed to writing, and that little is wafted away forever, like the leaves of the Sibyl, by the smallest breeze. The only historical remains in the United States are the newspapers; but if a number be wanting, the chain of time is broken, and the present is severed from the past. I am convinced that in fifty years it will be more difficult to collect authentic documents concerning the social condition of the Americans at the present day than it is to find re-

mains of the administration of France during the Middle Ages, and if the United States were ever invaded by barbarians, it would be necessary to have recourse to the history of other nations, in order to learn anything of the people which now inhabits them."

This is quite a serious indictment but it is just as true today as it was then, making allowance, as Mumford warns, "for the extravagance of generalization." Still, with the introduction of pulp to the making of newsprint, newspapers disintegrate more rapidly and it is now necessary to preserve them by microfilm or other medium of transfer. Loss of source material also occurs by fire and other casualties. During the Civil War great collections of historical source materials were destroyed by the occupying forces—which can never be recouped.

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MUMFORD stresses—as do all "thinking" persons—that the responsibility to gather and preserve surviving sources materials remains "and can no longer be evaded or postponed."

The people in any community must be made aware of all this and must be encouraged to report the existence of any such material in their own custody or in the custody of others of which they might have knowledge. They must be convinced of the propriety and urgency and, even, absolute necessity of placing such materials in repositories where it will be well

cared for by persons who understand and appreciate it and where it will be made available to its best use.

So many times, a family letter will contain an observation or statement which will be of inestimable worth in evaluating a known item of history or, even, will contain a reference to an item which will be the only evidence to fill in those lacunae of history—of which there are so many. People having such letters ordinarily do not appreciate the significance of them so that they are, much too often, destroyed or allowed to crumble and fade beyond use. Those particular items—and others like them—should be turned over to the Local Historical Society where they can be assayed and preserved or destroyed as intelligent, trained minds might determine.

In 1844, John Broadhead, who was the "Historical Agent for the State of New York to Holland, England and France," said that the annals of a state "are but the records of its aggregate families. The more rich, the more full, the more illustrious these annals, the stronger and more binding will be the ties that connect the citizen with his state. Every old document rescued, every scrap added to our records, is an additional link in the chain that binds us to our country."

THE PERSONAL correspondence of families—those statements made in the candor, intimacy and confidence of private correspondence—sometime serve as the only source for the real and true nature of something which has been recorded officially in cold facts. Charles Francis Adams, in his introductory memoir to his grandmother's letters, attests to this im-

portance when he says: "There is . . . a distinction to be drawn between the materials for a history of action and those for one of feeling; between the conduct of men aiming at distinction among their fellow-beings, and the private, familiar sentiments that run into the texture of the social system, without remark or the hope of observation. Here it is, that something like a void in our annals appears still to exist. Our history is for the most part wrapped up in the forms of office. . . . Statesmen and generals rarely say all they think or feel."

"The consequence is, that, in the papers which come from them, they are made to assume a uniform of grave hue, which, though it doubtless exalts the opinion entertained of their perfection, somewhat diminishes the interest with which later generations study their character. Students of human nature seek for examples of man under circumstances of difficulty and trial; man as he is, not as he would appear; but there are many reasons why they are baffled in the search. We look for the workings of the heart, when those of the head alone are presented to us. We watch the emotions of the spirit and yet find clear traces only of the reasoning of the intellect. The solitary meditation, the confidential whisper to a friend, never meant to reach the ears of the multitude, the secret wishes, not to be blazoned forth to catch applause, the fluctuations between fear and hope, that most betray the springs of action—these are the guides to character which most frequently vanish with the movement that called them forth and leave nothing to posterity but the coarser elements for judgment, that may be found in elaborate results."

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MR. MUMFORD closed his speech—which was in reality an excellent appeal to people to preserve the sources of history for the benefit of posterity—with the words of Marc Block to the effect that: "Behind the features of landscape, behind the tools or machinery, behind what appear to be the most formalized written documents, and behind institutions which seem all the more entirely detached from their founders, there are men, and it is men that history seeks to grasp. Failing that, it will be at best but an exercise in erudition. The good historian is like the giant of the fairy tale. He knows that whenever he catches the scent of human flesh, there his quarry lies."

Family letters, diaries and documents also furnish what Bruce Catton calls "the human core of history." That is what is needed today. That is what is encompassed by the objects of Local Historical Associations which are formed to collect, preserve and make available for research the records which furnish the foundations upon which our present Society has developed. The recovery of such source materials should be of primary concern to all who are interested in history. The need has been so well summed up by the words of Langlois and Seignobos: "Car rien ne supplée aux documents: pas de documents, pas d'histoire." (For there is no substitute for documents: no documents, no history.)

I Hear the Tread of Pioneers

By John G. Biel

There is a most interesting diary in the William L. Clements Library of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, which tells of one man's experiences at the Indian village of Ke-ki-on-ga, in 1764, long before that spot became the present day Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The writer of this diary was Thomas Morris. He was a Captain with the forces of Colonel John Bradstreet who had sailed from Niagara to Detroit to assist Colonel Henry Bouquet—who was then marching into what is now Ohio from Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh)—to attempt to subdue the great Indian uprising under Chief Pontiac. In an attempt to try to prevent aid to the Indians from the French at Fort Chartes, one of the towns on the Mississippi River, Colonel Bradstreet decided to send a messenger straight across the wilderness of Indian country to the French Commandant there.

This French Fort had been surrendered to the British by the Treaty of 1763, but the British had never gotten around to taking possession of it and it was still governed by the Frenchman, Louis St. Ange de Belerieve, for Louis XV of France—although he really no longer owned it. Captain Morris got off Bradstreet's boat at Cedar Point and started out for his destination by way of the Maumee, the Wabash, the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers. He never got further than the portage between the Maumee and the Wabash. Here he was captured, tortured and his life threatened—but he finally escaped to make his way back to Detroit.

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MORRIS begins his diary on Aug. 26, 1764, with: "Set out for the Illinois country about 4 o'clock in the evening at the same time as

the army set sail for Detroit . . ." and he ends his diary on Sept. 17, with: "(arrived) at 7 o'clock at Detroit, from whence I was 50 leagues distant when I struck into the woods". His experiences at the Miami Indian village, in what is now the State of Indiana, begins with his entry of Sept. 1. He says:

"Continued our march. Got into easy water and arrived at the meadow near the Miamis Fort pretty early in the day, having had nothing to eat. Met at the bottom of the meadow by almost the whole village, who had brought spears, bows and arrows and tomahawks to dispatch me; but I had the good fortune to stay in the canoe when the rest went ashore, tho' ignorant of their intention. Arrived at the Fort. The chiefs assembled; passed me by when they presented the pipe of friendship, led my Indians to the village on the other side of the water and told me to stay in the fort with the French, tho care had been taken before my arrival to forbid the French to let me in their houses and some strips of wampum

which the French had spoke upon to spare my life had been refused. We wondered at this treatment, as we expected that I should be civilly received. This change of temper was owing to the Shawneese and Delawares, 15 of them having come there with 14 belts and six strings of wampum in the name of their nations and of that of the Senacas who had declared that they would perish to a man before they would make peace with the English. Seven were returned to their villages, five were gone to Wyant (Ouiatenon, at Lafayette) and three had gone the morning I arrived (a most fortunate circumstance for me, for they were determined to kill me) to St. Joseph. The Shawneese and Delawares begged

of the Miamis either to put us to death (the Indians and myself) or to tie us and send us prisoners to their villages, or at least to make us return. They loaded the English with reproaches, as monstrous as false, such as the malice of savages only could invent and added that while the sun should shine they would be at enmity with us. The Kickapoos who happened to be at the Miamis village on their way home were so affected with the speeches of the Shawneese and Delawares that they declared that they would dispatch me at their village, if the Miamis should let me pass. The Shawneese and Delawares concluded their speeches with saying, when they presented the last belt 'this is the last belt we shall send you, till we send you the hatchet, which will be about the end of next month (October)'. Doubtless their design is to amuse Col. Bradstreet with fair language, to cut off his army at Sandusky when least expected and then to send their hatchet to the nations. A hellish plan, but not a foolish one; and well worthy of so destable a race of mortals.

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"TO RETURN to myself. I was left in the Fort and two warriors (sons of Chat Blanc and Vis en l'air) with tomahawks seized me, one by each arm and dragged me along to the water side where I imagined they intended to put me in a canoe but they pulled me into the water. I concluded their whim was to drown me and then scalp me. I soon found my mistake. The river being fordable, they led me on till we came very near their village and there they stopped and stripped me; they could not get off my shirt and in a rage and despair, I tore it off myself. They then bound my arms with my sash and drove me before them to a cabin where there was a bench on which they made me sit. I was led by the cabin where were my faithful and valiant Indians who

never put out their heads to look at me, though the whole village was in an uproar. Godefrois prevailed on St. Vincent who had followed me to the water side but had turned back, to come along with him and encouraged Pontiac's nephew and the little Chief's son to take my part. St. Vincent brought the great belt and Pontiac's nephew spoke. Nanamias seemed to encourage Godefrois to support me. Godefrois told the Cygne that his children were at Detroit and that if they killed me, he could not tell what might befall them. He spoke likewise to the Cygne's son (a young fellow who afterwards came often to visit us and said he had a desire to go to Detroit but that he was afraid) who whispered to his father and the father came and untied me. The son of Chat Blanc, upon my speaking, got up and tied me by the neck to the post; when young Pacanne (King of the village but yet a minor) rode up and untied me saying: 'I give that man his life. If you want meat go to Detroit or upon the lake and you'll find enough. What business have you with this man who is come to speak with us? When Pontiac's nephew had done speaking, Vis en l'air said 'since it is so, I give it up.' An Indian then presented me his pipe and I was dismissed by being pushed rudely away. I made what haste I could to a canoe and got over to the Fort, having received on the way a smart cut of a switch from an Indian on horseback. Mr. Levi and some soldiers who are prisoners came to see me. I was never left alone as the villains who strip and tied me were always lurking about to find an opportunity to stab me. Lay in L'Esperance's house.

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"(SEPT.) 8—My Indians spoke on their belts. The two villains still sought an occasion to kill me.

"(Sept.) 9—The Miamis returned

their answer that 'we must go back', shewed the belts and strings of wampum & told them to 'go and inform their Chiefs of what they had heard'. While the council sat I was hid in L'Esperance's garret. Being determined at all events to get into the Illinois country if possible, St. Vincent & I agreed that he should endeavor to gain the Cygne and the little Pacanne to attend me to Wyant (Ouiatenon, the present City of Lafayette) if I could get leave to pass; but in the middle of the night St. Vincent came and woke

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me; told me that two Frenchmen were just come in from St. Joseph; that the Delaware & Shawanese who were at that place had sent a Pottawatomie to Wyant (Ouatennon) to tell their comrades there to way-lay me & put me to death; & that the Shawanese & Delawares at St. Joseph were coming back to the Miamis village. He advised to send for my chief immediately & tell him for his own safety as well as mine to try to get leave to go away in the morning (for the Miamis had appointed the next day for our departure).

“(Sept.) 10—This was accordingly done & leave was obtained. . . . We gave all our blankets & shirts away to those Indians who had done us service and, about twelve o'clock, having left my money and baggage with Mon'sr Capucin, I set out with my party, vexed at heart that I had not been able to execute the orders I had received. . . . Fear gave wings to my Indians this day . . . being apprehensive of an attack.”

Make a sweet-sour sauce for pot roast with cream, lemon juice and sugar.

I Hear the Tread of Pioneers

By John G. Biel

The little town of Fairbanks, in Fairbanks Township, Sullivan County—just south of Terre Haute, a short distance on Route No. 63—has a very interesting significance which recalls an important bit of early Wabash Valley history. The town of Fairbanks is just about two and one half miles east from a stream which at one time was called "Defeated Creek" and at another, "Wagoner's Defeat." Both names are descriptive of the incident which occurred there in September of 1812.

The famous siege of Fort Harrison which began on Sept. 4, 1812—when Zachary Taylor and his little band of men so gloriously protected the frontier which this territory was then—was still going on. That is another story entirely, but Taylor was in need of additional men and supplies desperately. He finally sent two men to Vincennes for assistance and to notify the Fort there of his predicament. These men crept out of the little Fort, at night, and slid into the waters of the Wabash River. They hung onto logs and floated safely down, past the Indians, to Fort Knox, at Vincennes, where they reported the siege of Fort Harrison and its desperate condition and made arrangements for assistance to be sent up there at once. This message is mentioned in a letter written by Zachary Taylor to General William Henry Harrison under date of Sept. 13, 1812.

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COLONEL William Russell, with a wagon train of supplies, escorted by several hundred men, left immediately for the relief of Fort Harrison. For some reason one wagon load of supplies did not arrive at Vincennes in time to go along with this large party but, when it did arrive from the supply base at Louisville, it was decided to send it on at once. Lieut. Thomas H. Richardson—in some reports of the incident also designated as captain—sent the supplies in a wagon driven by John Black and escorted by a squad of one sergeant and twelve men. This was strictly against the advice of Territorial Secretary Gibson, who complained about it to the secretary of war, on March 31, 1813.

Anyway, the little party started out over the "Military Road" which Harrison had cut out along the east bank of the Wabash River on his trip to build Fort Harrison in 1811. This little party went up to Fort Turman without any trouble. They left that settlement in the early afternoon of Sept. 15, 1812, and sometime later, arrived at the crossing on the small

branch, or creek, which is now called "Defeated Creek." At this point the old "Harrison Military Road" ascended through a small ravine up a gradual slope, running east and west, just after it had rounded a projecting hill skirting the river bottoms below. Here the wagon and its escort was fiercely attacked by Indians who had hidden themselves on both sides of the road.

This wagon was a large freight wagon drawn by four horses. John Black, a civilian who hired himself and his wagon to the Army, was sitting on the seat doing the driving. Lieutenant Fairbanks—who was the sergeant referred to by Secretary Gibson in his report (who must have been promoted some place along the line)—was sitting on the seat beside Black. Six of the soldiers were riding along one side of the wagon and six on the other. When the Indians attacked, seven of the escort of 12 were killed with the first volley. The horses ran away—the two lead horses breaking away from the others—and Black tried to control the horses still hitched to the wagon with his jockey stick (check lines had not been thought of at this time and the "off" horse was always controlled by a jockey stick).

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FAIRBANKS jumped down from the wagon and started fighting the Indians with his sword. Five of the men on his side of the wagon had been killed immediately. His sword had been knocked out of his hand and he continued to fight with his small pistol but was soon killed and scalped. Sergeant Ingraham, with the few remaining soldiers on his side of the wagon, fought for some time but they too were all killed and scalped. Only two men, out of the 14 in the party, escaped. One was John Purdue who, although severely injured, got away and made his way back to Fort Turman the next day. John Black who, because of the runaway of his horses, was carried out of the thick of the fight before he fell off his wagon, made his way to Fort Turman the same night and reported that all the remaining men were killed. It was not until the next day, when Purdue straggled in, that it was known there was another survivor. Purdue finally recovered from his wounds. He remained in Vincennes until 1816 when he came back to Sullivan County with the family of James Pogue—the first permanent settlers of Fairbanks Township—and lived there the rest of his life. He is buried in the old Pogue Cemetery.

Many years after this attack,

Lieutenant Fairbanks' sword was found embedded in the ground. It was sent to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C., where it may be seen today.

Within a few days, a company of soldiers was sent up to this spot to try and capture the Indians. They did not find them but they did find the bodies of these men and buried them on the spot in crude coffins made by stripping the bark from the trees nearby. The wagon was found, but the Indians had cut it all up into small pieces—as they had also cut up all the supplies which they could not carry away with them. They

took the horses to their own camp.

This was not quite the end of the affair. In the April term of the General Court of the Indiana Territory, at Vincennes, John Black filed suit against Thomas H. Richardson for \$300 for his labor and another \$300 for his horses and wagon. This suit really should be another story because it brings into the history of the Wabash Valley certain names—jurors, judges, the sheriff, witnesses and others—which were prominent in the early history of this fabulous Wabash River Valley and whose families are represented today in Knox, Sullivan and Vigo counties.

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THE DEFENDANT, Richardson, denied the whole thing—not that it had occurred but that he was liable for it. He filed numerous inter-

rogatories which Black answered and Black filed numerous interrogatories which Richardson answered. From these questions and answers, the whole story of this incident can be reconstructed. All these papers are preserved today in the archives division of the Indiana State Library at Indianapolis, but have never been published. The judge issued an order to "any two justices of the peace in the district of St. Louis in Missouri territory" ordering them to take the deposition of Thompson Douglass after "you call and cause" him to come "before you and then diligently swear on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God and then examine him distinctly and plainly."

They did just that and Douglass affirmed that Richardson had hired Black for this purpose but not per-

sonally. He testified that Black was hired "on the faith of the general government" and further testified that by existing regulation "from the Department of War, the commanding officers of forts . . . are authorized to contact not only for provisions for the troops but also for transportation . . . as he might think necessary . . . and that Richardson, in making said contract with said Black for the transportation of said provisions from Fort Knox to Fort Harrison, was acting as agent and on behalf of the United States. . . ."

The names of the other men killed in this incident are not known. There is a memorial marker—a medium sized granite boulder—on the north side of the road in about the middle of the trench where these men were

buried. When the town was laid out there, it took the name of "Fairbanks" to commemorate and honor the leader of this little band of men who gave up their lives in the Wabash Valley's participation in the War of 1812.

I Hear the Tread of Pioneers

By John G. Biel

With the capitulation of Montreal on Sept. 8, 1760, all of Canada "with all its dependencies" came into the possession of the British. Among "all its dependencies" was the valley of the Wabash River, the only boundary line ever mentioned being the western one of the Mississippi River. It was not, of course, until the Treaty of Paris on Feb. 10, 1763, which closed the Seven Years' War, that the official transfer of all this land was made by France to England but in the meantime—from the actual capitulation until the legal transfer—all this vast area was administered, when problems became acute, by the military commanders of the various forts scattered around through it. This period was known as the Period of the Military Rule. It was not until Aug. 10, 1774, that civil government was first established. It was, in effect, a period of martial law and Gen. James Murray was the "top authority."

The death of George II on Oct. 25, 1760, complicated matters to a great degree and prevented an orderly inauguration of civil administration. The political squabbling in England at this time was great. The reasons for it are complicated and it should be another story but because it did affect affairs over here so much, in brief it was this:

+ + +

WILLIAM PITT, later Earl of Chatham, and Thomas Pelham Holles, first Duke of Newcastle, were the "powers behind George II." They were not all friendly to John Stuart, third Earl of Bute and it so happened that Bute was the "power behind George III." Thus when George III ascended the throne on the death of George II, his favorite, Bute, introduced an entirely new

factor. Bute did not like Newcastle and he had been "piqued at Pitt's failure to reveal state secrets to him" so, with "a well organized party behind him," there began a "triangular mutual jealousy, carefully fostered by Bute, which finally drove Pitt and Newcastle from power."

Of course Spain entered the picture here also. Because there were no definite boundaries for "Canada with all its dependencies," Spain was afraid that Louisiana would become involved because of its very indefinite boundaries along the side of the English colonies and Canada. Some of the leaders in England were not in favor of a large acquisition from France, feeling that a "French Canada was . . . the surest pledge of the dependency of the English colonies on the mother-country." Some even felt it was possible for England to "be overloaded with colonies . . . (and) . . . would require a large army to maintain them; England might find her colonial empire, like Spain's, so great as to enfeeble her."

Complicated arguments were entered into; since the French referred to the Ohio as a dependency in Canada, it appeared absolutely necessary "to specify that the Ohio and the Wabash pertained to Louisiana and to provide for the neutralization of everything between the Ohio and the mountains." England, of course, when she first established her colonies in America claimed all the land "from sea to sea." Certainly the Ohio and Wabash River valleys came within the English claims but from the Spanish point of view, this claim was a great obstacle to peace "as the Ohio was an open road for the invasion of Louisiana."

England absolutely disclaimed any intention of invading Louisiana saying that this intention "was proved by their failure to attack it."

Thus the Commissioners went —on and on— and there was more than suspicion that Spain and France were joining forces and England was just about "blundering into a war with Spain."

+ + +

THE POLITICAL fight between Bute on the one hand, and Pitt and Newcastle on the other, finally resolved itself. Pitt left office in October 1761 and Newcastle resigned in May of 1762. Henry Fox, Lord Holland, was called in to "build the King a political machine based on the patronage, only to be unceremoniously cast aside when his work was done. In all this, Bute like other political amateurs, showed himself more ruthless than the professionals."

Bute knew in order to ensure success in the political task he had undertaken for the young King, that a peace was essential so he now set out deliberately to make a peace. At least, "having run from timidity to the extreme of temerity in making secret engagements with France . . . he staked on the game the whole royal patronage and influence and barely managed to make, not the peace England might have had, but a peace that fell short of absurdity."

Finally, after so much intrigue that it is impossible to record it all in one decent sized book, George III ended the war his grandfather had begun and made his peace with the King of France and the King of Spain. But "especially thick were sown the seeds of future turmoil in what concerned the Mississippi Valley." England was given that area which now comprises the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and a part of Minnesota — but lost it again after the Revolutionary War. It seemed to many at the time that the sole purpose of England in claiming this "western country" was to hinder the expansion and extension of the colonies that established along the Atlantic seaboard. When the Act of 1774 came along and annexed this area to "the unfree Province of Canada" for its administration, it was felt with a definite certainty that this was the culmination of "the first step in a new policy of tyrannical restriction."

And so, history developed and another great change began brewing which affected the Valley of the Wabash for its then, and future, residents.

first Church of Salem, Mass.
(Kinghted 1605)

64 Henry Herrick	128 Sir William Herrick (over)
b. Aug 6, 1904; member/	129 Lady Joan
65 Editha Laskin	130 Hugh Laskin
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36 Family tradition: The first Thomas Slayton was born	146
in Scotland near the river Tweed and when seven or	147
eight years old either ran away or was sent away to	148
prevent his inheriting his property; or was stolen	149
for a cabin boy. The vessel master gave him the name of	150
Slayton. Landed at Plymouth or Boston in 1690. Was	151
well educated for one so young and taught school later.	152
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38 One of the Border Tales of Scot and told of a Thomas	154
Slayton. Both parents died when he was quite young.	155
was nephew of a titled person by the name of Scott. His	156
Uncles, in order to obtain his property and titles	157
bribed a vessel master to secretly carry him away.	158
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96 Ezekeil Herrick	192 Samuel Herrick
b. Nov 11, 1699	193 Menitabel Woodward
97 Settled Western Mass.	194
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104 Thomas Slayton	208 Thomas Slayton
b. June 6, 1709; m. 1731	209 Hannah Culwood
105 Abiel Herington	210
Watertown, Mass	211
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118 John Lytle	238
b. 1720; d. 1793	239
119 Eleanor Lourie	240
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120 James Flack	242
Ireland	243
121 W. Hebron	244
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	255

32 Ephraim Herrick
b. Feb 11, 1638
d. July 3, 1681
Sept 18, 1693
Beverly, Mass
33 Mary Cross
b. Salem, Mass
34
b.
m.
d.
35
b.
d.

8 Jonathan Mellor
Born
Where England.
When Married
Died
Where

4 William Mellor
Born May 15, 1832
Where Lowell, Mass.
When Married Sept, 13, 1856
Died April 19, 1901
Where Michigan City, Indiana

9 Betty Cartin
Born
Where England
Died
Where

2 Walter Harry Mellor
Born July 26, 1875
Where Michigan City, Indiana
When Married
Died Oct. 26, 1939
Where Michigan City, Indiana

10 William Battye
Born Dec 24, 1796
Where Yorkshire, Eng
When Married Dec 4, 1819
Died
Where

5 Sarah Grace Battye
Born Aug. 8, 1836
Where
Died 1920
Where Michigan City, Indiana

11 Grace Hobson
Born Feb 14th, 1800
Where Netherthong, Eng.
Died
Where

20 Thomas Battya
Born
Where England
When Married
Died
Where

21 Mary Hickinson
Born
Where England
Died
Where

22 David Hobson
Born
Where England
When Married
Died
Where

23 Sarah Henshaw
Born
Where England
Died
Where

24 Elijah Herrick
Born June 6, 1769
Where Rutland Co, Nvt
When Married
Died June 25, 1834
Where

25 Clarinda Colton
Born June 7, 1784
Where Middlesex, Vt.
Died June 18, 1866
Where

6 Ernest C. Herrick
Born Aug 9, 1848
Where
When Married 1873
Died Dec 26, 1926
Where Cherokee, Iowa

13 Sarah Slayton
Born Aug 14, 1822
Where S. Leroy, N.Y.
Died Aug 3, 1890
Where Cherokee, Iowa

26 Uriah Slayton
Born 1796
Where New York
When Married 1818
Died April 12, 1832
Where

27 Delia Cowles
Born
Where Weeds Basin, Conn.
Died 1834
Where

3 Inez Eliza Herrick
Born July 23, 1876
Where Cherokee, Iowa
Died June 9, 1941
Where Michigan City, Indiana

28 Mathew Hall
Born Aug 2, 1786
Where Argyle, N.Y.
When Married Nov 2, 1809
Died Feb 12, 1865
Where

14 Robert Hall
Born June 26, 1822
Where Argyle, N.Y.
When Married Sept, 16, 1846
Died Aug 2, 1903
Where

29 Margaret Mills
Born May 18, 1788
Where
Died Sept 30, 1867
Where

7 Marion Augusta Hall
Born July 16, 1848
Where
Died Oct, 2, 1918
Where Michigan City, Indiana
(Buried Cherokee, Iowa)

30 James Harsha Flack
Born 1791
Where
When Married Mar 3, 1817
Died 1873
Where

15 Eliza Flack
Born Sept 18, 1823
Where
Died Jan 31, 1885
Where

31 Jane Bandalls
Born Feb 2, 1798
Where
Died 1828
Where

After "B." put date and place of birth.
After "M." put date of marriage.
After "D." put date of death.

Chart Compiled by

John G. Biel
316 Star Bldg
Terre Haute, Indiana

Ericke
Danish Chief who invaded
England 849-901. Was
defeated and sent to
repeople the wasted
districts of East
Anglia. Recognized in
History as "Ericke," who
King of the Danes; who
hold the Countrie of
East Angle"
Was killed by Edward,
son of Alfred.

Eyryk
Of Great Stretton
Children: Alan and
Henry.
Lineal descendant of
Eric The Forester.
b. 1216
d. 1272

Henry Eyryk -----
Of Stretton
Had four children

John Eyryk-----
Of Stretton

11th Century family
represented by Eric
the Forester, residing
in Leicestershire.

Robert Eyryk -----
Of Stretton
Chaplin to Edward,
the Black Prince.
Made Bishop of Litchfield
in 1330.
d. 1385
Buried in St.Andrews
Chapel, Litchfield
Cathedral

Sir William Eyrick -----
Knight of Stretton
Commissioned to
attend the Prince
of Wales on
expedition into
Gascony in 1335

Robert Eyrick-----
Of Houghton
b. 1450

Joana

Thomas Eyrick-----
d. 1518
Recorded as member
of Corporation of Agnes
Leicester

John Eyrick-----
b. 1513
d. 1589
Mayor of Leicester
1559

Sir William Herrick-----
b. 1556
d. Mar 2, 1652
Knighted 1605
Member Parilment 1601-30

John Bond
Wardendale
County of
Warwicke

Mary Bond -----

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

PRESENTED PLAQUE — Dr. Donald B. Scheick, a director of the Vigo County Historical Society and head of the History Department at Indiana State University, Thursday night presented a plaque to John Biel signifying the naming of the local historical society's library in Biel's honor. The plaque will be placed on the door of the reference library of the historical museum. (Photo by Bruce)

Vigo Historical Society Names Library In Honor Of John Biel

2-19-1971 T. H. Star

For his long years of service in the Vigo County Historical Society, John G. Biel, local attorney and historian, was honored at the February meeting of the historical society Thursday evening at the Historical Museum of the Wabash Valley.

As a surprise to Biel, he was presented with a walnut plaque with bronze plate on which is the inscription "John G. Biel Library—in recognition of devoted service, 1971."

The plaque will be placed on the door of the reference library of the historical museum.

Biel has been a long-time member of the society, of which he is the immediate past president and still a director.

+ + +

In November of 1945, a small group of history-minded citizens met to discuss plans to re-activate the Vigo County Historical Society after a lapse of meetings during the World War II years.

Biel was one of 10 dedicated local persons at this meeting.

Shortly after the session, he was elected a director of the society, in which office he has served ever since. He also has served as legal adviser, as vice president from 1956 until the death of Loring Halberstadt, the president, when he became president. He also has served as chairman of several important committees during these 25 years.

In 1947, he became permanent quarters chairman, which culminated in the opening of the Historical Museum of the Wabash Valley in 1958, 11 years later.

Biel has presented many programs and has been active in obtaining life members and major gifts of both money and articles for the museum.

+ + +

In 1958, he was elected an honorary member of the society "in consideration of many contributions he has made toward preserving early history of Terre

Haute, Vigo County and the Wabash Valley, his talks to organizations and his appointment to the Harrison Trail Commission."

Thursday night's presentation to Biel was made by Dr. Donald B. Scheick, a director of the society and head of the History Department of Indiana State University.

The speaker at the meeting was Prof. Robert Pace, head of the Anthropology Laboratory at ISU. He talked about the "Fort Harrison Cemetery."

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA



ELECTED D. A. R. STATE REGENT — Mrs. John Garlin Biel of 345 South Twenty-second Street, Deming Place, was elected regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution Friday at the fifty-seventh annual state conference of the Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution held at the Sheraton-Lincoln Hotel in Indianapolis. She will continue as state vice regent and editor of the Indiana D. A. R. News until installed as state regent on Friday, April 18, 1958, at the Continental Congress of D. A. R. in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. John Garlin Biel Elected State Regent of D. A. R. at Conference

Mrs. John Garlin Biel of 345 South Twenty - second Street, Deming Place, a member of Terre Haute's Fort Harrison Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was elected state regent of the D. A. R., at the fifty-seventh annual state conference of the Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution Friday at the Sheraton-Lincoln Hotel in Indianapolis.

Her name was placed in nomination Thursday evening by Miss Bonnie Farwell of the local chapter. Nominations were given at that time for all 12 candidates for office. Mrs. R. Glen Pierce of the local chapter served as her personal teller on the tellers committee on the day of election Friday.

+ + +

OTHER STATE board members elected yesterday were Mrs. Alvie T. Wallace of Irvington Chapter in Indianapolis, vice regent; Mrs. Elza P. Warren of General de Lafayette Chapter in Lafayette, recording secretary; Mrs. Carroll B. Stine of Jonathan Jennings Chapter in Indianapolis, corresponding secretary; Mrs. William G. Cogswell of Bloomington Chapter in Bloomington, treasurer; Mrs. Glenn E. Wheeler of Francis Vigo Chapter in Vincennes, registrar; Mrs. Clayton J. Carpenter of Kik-tha-we-nund Chapter in Pendleton, historian; Mrs. M. Arthur Payne of Piankeshaw Chapter in New Albany, librarian; Mrs. Frank D. Smith of Anthony Nigo Chapter in Mentone, northern district director; Mrs. Maxwell M. Chapman of Estabrook Chapter in Rockville, central district director, and Mrs. W. Reed Boggs of Christopher Harrison Chapter in Salem, southern district director.

Mrs. Biel originally was admitted to membership in D. A. R., on June 5, 1930, in the Abijah Bigelow Chapter in Michigan City, Ind., and she transferred to Fort Harrison Chapter here on Oct. 2, 1933.

+ + +

AT PRESENT, she is state vice regent, state editor of the Indiana D. A. R. News and conference program chairman. She will continue as state vice regent and editor until installed as state regent on Friday, April 18, 1958, at the D. A. R. Continental Congress in Washington, D. C.

She has served as chairman of various committees, recording secretary and regent of Fort Harrison Chapter, personal page to Miss Bonnie Farwell of Terre Haute when she was state regent, two state conferences, state vice chairman of press relations, state chairman and national vice chairman of good citizens, state chairman of national membership, state registrar, and state recording secretary. She has been a member of the state D. A. R. Officers' Club since 1941.

+ + +

BESIDES her activities in D. A. R., Mrs. Biel also is past president of Davis Park Parent-Teacher Association, Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Centenary Methodist Church, Gamma Gamma Chapter of Tri Kappa Sorority and Terre Haute Day Nursery Association board of directors. She is currently a staff aide for American Red Cross and a member of the Terre Haute Country Club, Beta Associate Chapter of Tri Kappa Sorority, Terre Haute Day Nursery Board, Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Centenary Methodist Church and associate member of the Centenary Methodist Church Guild.

Delegates from the local chapter to the conference were Mrs. Clyde Brant, regent; Mrs. Glen Irwin, Mrs. L. A. Malone, Mrs. Robert I. Clark, Mrs. R. G. Nunn and Mrs. Donald O'Rear. Alternates were Mrs. James Hollis, Mrs. R. Glen Pierce, Mrs. Ralph Horton, Mrs. Michael Clare and Mrs. P. McKibben.

REFERENCE
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VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

John Charles Biel Family

[Note: Mary Walker and Margaret Walker were sisters and had a brother Samuel and an Uncle Thomas Clarke who had married their mother's sister.)

William Adams m. Mary Walker
d.1795 (1744)

William Adams
Samuel Adams b.1754
David Adams m. Peggy Dixon, 1807
Jennett Adams m. Nicholas Smith
Anna Adams m. Samuel Adams
Margaret Adams m. John Curry, 1777
Mary Adams m. Thomas Wilson, 4/1773

James McCown m. Mary Cample—James McCown m. Margaret
b.1717 Walker, 1744

James McCown, b.1745 m. Nancy Tilford
Ann McCown m. Robert McAfee
Samuel McCown m. 1748
Mary McCown m. John Magee
Susan McCown m. James McCown
John McCown m. Elizabeth Tilford
James McCown m1 James Woods
m2 Samuel Adams
Margaret McCown m. —Kerr
Elizabeth McCown m. James Ledgerwood
Joseph McCown—burned by Indians

Jane McMichael m. James McAfee
Anne McMichael m. James Sample
Mary McMichael m. Alex Ferguson
Malcolm McMichael m. Elizabeth Margaret " m. Samuel Ewing
Montgomery Elizabeth " m1. —Keath
m2. —Rogers
Daniel " m. —
Sarah " m. John
Montgomery

John McAfee—killed 1768

Mary McAfee m1. David Woods—3 children
m2. Samuel Woods
John McAfee m. Margaret Ewing
James McAfee d.1783
Elizabeth McAfee m. William Davemport
Nancy McAfee m. Alexander Buchanan
George McAfee d. single 1804
Margaret McAfee m. John McKamey
Thomas Clarke McAfee m. Nancy Greathous

John McAfee m. —

John McAfee m. Mary Rogers—James McAfee m. Jane McMichael
d. 1739 (1735)

Mary McAfee m. William Curry

James McAfee m. Nancy Clark
(dau. uncle
Thomas Clark)

Malcolm McAfee d. infancy on ship, 1739

John McAfee—batchelor—d. So. Car.
James McAfee m. Nancy McKamey
Margaret McAfee m. Abraham Irvine
George McAfee m. Anne Hamilton
Susan McAfee m. Robert McKamey (bro. Jo

George McAfee m. Susan Curry

Margaret McAfee m George
Buckanon

John Buckanon m. Margaret Guant (cousin)
James Buckanon m. Rebecca Armstrong
Mary Buckanon m. —Purviance
Alexander Buckanon m. Nancy McAfee (cou
Margaret Buckanon m. William Ewing
James Buckanon m. Wm. McCampbell
Nancy Buckanon m. Thos. Gilkerson
Anna Buckanon m. Joseph Woods
Dorcus Buckanon m. James Woods (cousin

Robert McAfee m. Anne McCown

Margaret McAfee m. Nathan Neld
Jane McAfee m. Mathew Forseythe
Sally McAfee m. James Curran
Samuel McAfee m. Mary Cardwell
Mary McAfee m. Joseph Adams

Robert McAfee m. 1784—6 years old
Anne McAfee m. John Cardwell (bro. Mary)
Robert B. McAfee b. 2/18/1784
John McAfee d. single age 20 yrs.

Mary McAfee m1 John Poulson
m2 Thomas Guant

Margaret Poulson m. William Ewing —(Gdsn of
Samuel Ewing)
Margaret Guant m. John Buckanon (cousin)
Jane Guant m.
John Guant m. —Duland
Mary Guant m. Henry Eckles

William McAfee m. Rebecca
d.1780 Curry

Anne McAfee m. Elijah Craig
Margaret McAfee m. Thompson Jones
Mary McAfee m. William A. Lee

Samuel McAfee m. Hannah
McCormick

John McAfee m. Margaret McKamey
Anne McAfee m. Thomas King
Robert McAfee m. Pricilla Armstrong
Jane McAfee m. Beniah Magofflin
Hannah McAfee m. Capt Samuel Davies
William McAfee m. —
Samuel McAfee d. single and young
Mary McAfee m. Thomas P. Moore

Susan Curry m. George McAfee

Rebecca Curry m. William McAfee

William Curry m. Sarah —

William Curry m. Mary McAfee

John Curry
James Curry m. Polly Cooney, 1805
William Curry m. Peg Cooney, 1808
Robert Curry
Anne Curry m. John Cooney
Samuel Curry
Sarah Curry m. Ephrim Thompson, 1798
Jenny Curry m. Thomas Agins, 1804

John Curry m. Margaret Adams
1777

John Curry, Jr. d. Knox Co. 1813
Mary (Polly) Curry m. John McClure
Jane Curry m. Samuel McClure, 1805
William Curry m. Polly Hogg
Andrew Curry
Anne Curry m. Samuel Broadie, 1810
Samuel Curry m. Sarah Watson, 1813
James Curry m. Isabella Hogg, 1813
Margaret Curry m. James Harper, 1812
Sarah Curry m. James Broadie, 1815

James Curry m. —

Mathew Cooney m. Mary
d. 1808 Snodgrass
1780

Peg Cooney m. William Curry
James Cooney m. Anne Curry, 1802
Polly Cooney m. James Curry, 1805
Daniel Cooney

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

1 John Carlin Biel Born April 24, 1906 Where Terre Haute, Ind When Married June 27, 1933 Died Where	2 William Biel Born Jan 11, 1879 Where Terre Haute, Ind When Married Aug 11, 1903 Died Where	3 Sue Curry Born Where Died Where	4 Frederick William Biel Born July 25, 1845 Where Grossballhausen, Germany When Married Died December 1, 1915 Where Farmersburg, Ind. (Buried Terre Haute, Ind)	5 Helena Maria Albracht Born Aug 14, 1853 Where Milwaukee, Wisconsin Died June 9, 1945 Where Terre Haute, Ind.	6 Samuel v. Curry Born 1841 Where Sullivan County, Ind When Married Died 1908 Where Terre Haute, Ind.	7 Eliza Ann Liston Born 1844 Where Sullivan County, Ind Died 1926 Where Terre Haute, Ind.	8 Johan Heinrich Biel Born Feb 26, 1813 Where Grossballhausen, Ger. When Married Dec 16, 1838 Died 1837 Where Terre Haute, Ind	9 Augusta Charlotte Hessland Born Aug 4, 1820 Where Grossballhausen, Ger Died Where	10 Frederick Albrecht Born Where Profol, Germany When Married Died Where	11 Sophia Born Nov 21, 1827 Where Walfsal, Germany Died Where	12 John Smith Curry Born Feb 22, 1816 Ind. Where Ft. Knox, Vincennes, When Married Died Where Sullivan County, Ind	13 Nancy Wilson Born Where Died Where	14 Edmund Liston Born Dec 7, 1814 Where When Married Oct 22, 1843 Died Where Sullivan County, Ind	15 Susan Ann Benefield Born Where Died Where	16 John Heinrich Andreas Biel Born Sept 9, 1765 Where Grossballhausen, Ger. When Married Aug 28, 1796 Died June 21, 1829 Where Grossballhausen, Ger.	17 Martha Maria Saalfeld Born Where Died Where	18 Johan August Hessland Born June 1, 1792 Where Grossballhausen, Ger. When Married Oct 17, 1819 Died June 2, 1872 Where Grossballhausen, Ger.	19 Anna Sidonia Brandis Born Nov 19th, 1796 Where Grossballhausen, Ger Died Oct 28, 1834 Where Grossballhausen, Ger.	20 Born Where When Married Died Where	21 Born Where Died Where	22 Born Where When Married Died Where	23 Born Where Died Where	24 Samuel Curry Born Dec 22, 1789 Where Mercer Co, Ky When Married Mar 18, 1813 Died Nov 27, 1875 Where	25 Sarah Watson Born Dec 7, 1793 Where North Carolina Died Apr 4, 1882 Where	26 Born Where When Married Died Where	27 Born Where Died Where	28 William Liston Born 1789 Where When Married 1811 Died 1864 Where	29 Nancy Patton Born Feb 27, 1792 Where Died June 1844 Where	30 William Benefield Born Where Lawrence Co, Ind When Married Died Where	31 Rebecca Bailey Born Where Lawrence Co, Ind Died Where	32 George Christophe Biel B. Feb 21, 1735 D. Feb 17, 1794	33 Anna Maria Stephan B. Apr 9, 1740 D. Feb 16, 1807	34 Johan Ernst Saalfeld B. M. D.	35 B. D.	36 Johan Ernst Hessland B. M. D.	37 Johanne Maria Fahner B. June 17, 1813 D. June 27, 1839	38 Johan George Brandis B. May 8, 1776 D. May 8, 1796 d. ?	39 Anna Maria Freysing B. June 15, 1775	40 B. M. D.	41 B. M. D.	42 B. M. D.	43 B. M. D.	44 B. M. D.	45 B. M. D.	46 B. M. D.	47 B. M. D.	48 B. M. D.	49 B. M. D.	50 James Watson B. 1764 (North Carolina)	51 B. M. D.	52 B. M. D.	53 B. M. D.	54 B. M. D.	55 B. M. D.	56 Edmund Liston B. 1761 (Maryland) D. 1781	57 Elizabeth Kestar B. 1763 D. 1840	58 Joseph Patton B. M. D.	59 Anna Elizabeth Callaway B. M. D.	60 B. M. D.	61 B. M. D.	62 B. M. D.	63 B. M. D.	64 Heinrich Christian Biel d. May 18, 1758	65 Martha Maria Guntzerods d. Jan 2, 1764	66 Hans Heinrich Stephan B. M. D.	67 B. M. D.	68 B. M. D.	69 B. M. D.	70 B. M. D.	71 B. M. D.	72 B. M. D.	73 B. M. D.	74 Johan Wilhelm Fahner B. M. D.	75 Maria Rosina Grofa B. M. D.	76 B. M. D.	77 B. M. D.	78 Johan Christophe Freysing B. m. Apr 29, 1774	79 Marie Elizabeth Laine B. M. D.	80 B. M. D.	81 B. M. D.	82 B. M. D.	83 B. M. D.	84 B. M. D.	85 B. M. D.	86 B. M. D.	87 B. M. D.	88 B. M. D.	89 B. M. D.	90 B. M. D.	91 B. M. D.	92 B. M. D.	93 B. M. D.	94 B. M. D.	95 B. M. D.	96 B. M. D.	97 B. M. D.	98 B. M. D.	99 B. M. D.	100 B. M. D.	101 B. M. D.	102 B. M. D.	103 B. M. D.	104 B. M. D.	105 B. M. D.	106 B. M. D.	107 B. M. D.	108 B. M. D.	109 B. M. D.	110 Johannes Kuster B. Aug 31, 1692	111 Elizabeth Kassall B. M. D.	112 B. M. D.	113 B. M. D.	114 William Kestar B. 1733	115 Elizabeth Lacock B. 1805-10	116 John Patton B. Ireland-pioneer settler Fayette Co, Pa.	117 Patsie Woodrow B. Ireland	118 B. M. D.	119 B. M. D.	120 B. M. D.	121 B. M. D.	122 B. M. D.	123 B. M. D.	124 B. M. D.	125 B. M. D.	126 B. M. D.	127 B. M. D.	128 B. M. D.	129 B. M. D.	130 B. M. D.	131 B. M. D.	132 B. M. D.	133 B. M. D.	134 B. M. D.	135 B. M. D.	136 B. M. D.	137 B. M. D.	138 B. M. D.	139 B. M. D.	140 B. M. D.	141 B. M. D.	142 B. M. D.	143 B. M. D.	144 B. M. D.	145 B. M. D.	146 B. M. D.	147 B. M. D.	148 B. M. D.	149 B. M. D.	150 B. M. D.	151 B. M. D.	152 B. M. D.	153 B. M. D.	154 B. M. D.	155 B. M. D.	156 B. M. D.	157 B. M. D.	158 B. M. D.	159 B. M. D.	160 B. M. D.	161 B. M. D.	162 B. M. D.	163 B. M. D.	164 B. M. D.	165 B. M. D.	166 B. M. D.	167 B. M. D.	168 B. M. D.	169 B. M. D.	170 B. M. D.	171 B. M. D.	172 B. M. D.	173 B. M. D.	174 B. M. D.	175 B. M. D.	176 B. M. D.	177 B. M. D.	178 B. M. D.	179 B. M. D.	180 B. M. D.	181 B. M. D.	182 B. M. D.	183 B. M. D.	184 B. M. D.	185 B. M. D.	186 B. M. D.	187 B. M. D.	188 B. M. D.	189 B. M. D.	190 B. M. D.	191 B. M. D.	192 B. M. D.	193 B. M. D.	194 B. M. D.	195 B. M. D.	196 B. M. D.	197 B. M. D.	198 B. M. D.	199 B. M. D.	200 B. M. D.	201 B. M. D.	202 B. M. D.	203 B. M. D.	204 B. M. D.	205 B. M. D.	206 B. M. D.	207 B. M. D.	208 B. M. D.	209 B. M. D.	210 B. M. D.	211 B. M. D.	212 B. M. D.	213 B. M. D.	214 B. M. D.	215 B. M. D.	216 B. M. D.	217 B. M. D.	218 B. M. D.	219 B. M. D.	220 Paulus Kuster B. m. Aug 31, 1692	221 Martha Streyper B. M. D.	222 B. M. D.	223 B. M. D.	224 B. M. D.	225 B. M. D.	226 B. M. D.	227 B. M. D.	228 Paul Kestar b. 1705	229 Ruth Kitchen	230 Joseph Lacock B. Sussex Co, N.Y.	231 B. M. D.	232 B. M. D.	233 B. M. D.	234 B. M. D.	235 B. M. D.	236 B. M. D.	237 B. M. D.	238 B. M. D.	239 B. M. D.	240 B. M. D.	241 B. M. D.	242 B. M. D.	243 B. M. D.	244 B. M. D.	245 B. M. D.	246 B. M. D.	247 B. M. D.	248 B. M. D.	249 B. M. D.	250 B. M. D.	251 B. M. D.	252 B. M. D.	253 B. M. D.	254 B. M. D.	255 B. M. D.
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After "B." put date and place of birth.
After "M." put date of marriage.
After "D." put date of death.

Chart Compiled by

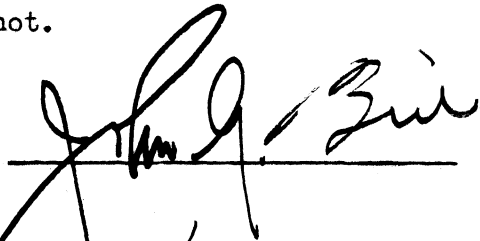
John G. Biel
316 Star Bldg.
Terre Haute, Indiana

STATE OF INDIANA.
:SS
COUNTY OF VIGO.

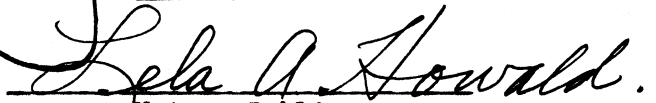
John G. Biel, being duly sworn upon his oath
deposeth and says:

That the attached is a true and exact copy of
the handwritten geneological records copied from the
Herrick-Mellor family Bible which is now in his possess-
ion in Terre Haute, Indiana.

Further affiant says not.

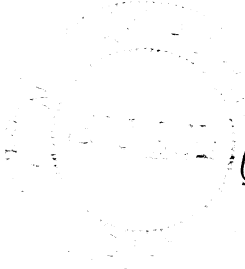


Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8 day of December 1948.



Notary Public.

My commission expires


January 2, 1949

Marriages:

- Z.P.Herrick and S. M. Slayton, at Bethany, Genessee County, New York, May 26th, 1844
- Robert Hall and Eliza Flack, at Argyle, Washington County, New York, Sept. 16th, 1846, by Rev. George Mars.
- Ernest C. Herrick and Marion Augusta Hall, at Cherokee, Iowa, Sept. 17th, 1873, by Rev. James Williams.
- Walter Harry Mellor and Inez Eliza Herrick, at Cherokee, Iowa, Sept 7th, 1904, by Rev. George I. Long.
- Marion Inez Mellor (b. 10/11/; 905) and John G. Biel, at Michigan City, Indiana, June 27th, 1933, by Rev. Harold T. Wilson.

BIRTHS:

- Zebulon Porter Herrick, son of Elijah Herrick and Clarinda Herrick, at Hubbardtown, Rutland County, Vermont, November 30, 1917 - his mother's maiden name was Clarinda Colton.
- Sarah Maria Herrick, wife of Z.P. Herrick, daughter of Uriah Slayton and Delia Slayton, at South Leroy, Genessee County, New York, August 14th, 1922--her mother's maiden name was Delia Cowles of Weeds Basin, Hartford County, Conn.
- Robert Hall, son of Mathew Hall and Margaret Hall, at Argyle, Washington County, New York, June 26th, 1822--his mother's name was Margaret Mills.
- Eliza Hall, daughter of James Harsha Flack and Jane Flack, at Argyle, Washington County, New York, Sept., 18th, 1823--her mother's maiden name was Jane Randall.
- Ernest Clarence Herrick, Linden, Genessee County, New York, Aug., 19th, 1848.
- Marion Augusta Hall, Argyle, Washington County, New York, July 6th, 1848.
- Inez Clarentine Herrick, sister of Ernest Clarence Herrick, at Bethany, Genessee County, New York, October 30th, 1845 - died 1927.
- James Clifton Hall, brother of Marion A. Hall, at Argyle, Washington County, New York, Jan., 21st, 1851.
- Willie John Hall, brother of Marion A. Hall, at Piper City, Ford County, Illinois, Oct., 8, 1859 - died 1931.
- Lillias, daughter of Ernest C. and Marion Herrick, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, Aug., 15, 1874.
- Inez Eliza, daughter of Ernest C. and Marion A. Herrick, at Cherokee, Iowa, Jan 22, 1878.
- Robert Maxwell, son of Ernest C. and Marion A. Herrick, at Cherokee, Iowa, Oct 10, 1883.
- Marion Inez Mellor, daughter of Walter H. and Inez E. Mellor, at Michigan City, Ind., Oct 11, 1905. (Married June 27, 1933--John G. Biel, Terre Haute, Indiana)
- Kent Mellor Biel, son of John G. and Marion I. Biel, at Terre Haute, Ind., May 16, 1936.
- John Garlin Biel, b. April 24, 1906, at Terre Haute, Ind., son of William Biel, b. 1/11/1879, and Sue Curry Biel, b 7/21/1880.

Deaths:

Eliza Flack Hall, wife of Robert Hall and mother of Marion A. Herrick, died at Cherokee, Iowa, Jan 31, 1885.

Robert Hall, father of Marion Augusta Herrick, died at Lake Charles, Louisiana, Aug., 2, 1903, at 9 P.M.

Sarah Maria Herrick, wife of Zebulon P. Herrick and mother of E.C. Herrick, died at Souix Falls, South Dakota, August 3, 1890, at 7 A.M.

Zebulon P. Herrick, father of E. C. Herrick and husband of Sarah Maria Herrick, died at Cherokee, Iowa, Dec., 3, 1905, at 7:45 P.M.

James Clifton Hall, brother of Marion Augusta Hall-Herrick, died at Cherokee, Iowa, Tuesday, April 17th, at 2:40 A.M.

William VanEps, husband of Inez Clarentine Herrick, sister of Ernest C. Herrick, died Thursday, July 12, 1906, at Souix Falls, South Dakota.

Lilas Herrick, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, August 15th, 1874.

Robert Maxwell Herrick, at Cherokee, Iowa, October 16, 1891, at 8:15 A.M.

Marion Augusta Herrick, died October 2, 1918, at Michigan City, Indiana, 1601 Washington Street. Buried in Cherokee, Iowa, October 5, 1918, Oakhill Cemetary.

Ernest Clarence Herrick died December , 1926, at Cherokee, Iowa at noon, buried in Oakhill Cemetary.

Walter Harry Mellor, husband of Inez Eliza Mellor, died October 26, 1939, at 5:00 P.M., at Spring Street, Michigan City, Indiana, buried at Greenwood Cemetary, Lot #47.

Inez Herrick Mellor died June 9, 1941, at Michigan City, Indiana. Buried in Greenwood Cemetary in Michigan City, Indiana.

Mellor.

Ancestral father - - Jonothan Mellor

Betty Carter

William Mellor, son of Jonothan and Betty, born May 15th, 1832, Dighill Crompton, Lancashire, England.

Thomas Battye

Mary Dickinson Battye

William Battye, son of Thomas and Mary Battye, born Dec 24th, 1796, Homefirth, Yorkshire, near Huddersfield, England.

David Hobson

Sarah Henshaw Hobson

Grace Hobson, daughter of David Hobson and Sarah Henshaw Hobson, born Feb., 14th, 1800, at Netherthong, Huddersfield, England, married William Battye Dec 4th, 1819.

Sarah Grace Battye

Eliza Battye

Uriah Battye

Miles K. Battye

Mary D. Battye

Sarah Grace Battye, born Aug 8th, 1836 at Brownhill, Yorkshire, England. Came to America at 18 years of age.

Marriages:

William Mellor and Sarah Grace Battye, married Sept 13th, 1856, Saturday at 7:00 P.M., Lowell Mass. Unto them were born Eliza, Aug 1, 1857; William Miles Robert, June 16, 1860; Charles Edward Frank, April 10th, 1869; George Joseph Amos, Feb., 8, 1871; Walter Harry, July 26th, 1875.

Eliza Mellor married Henry Martz, Sept 22nd, 1875 in Michigan City, Indiana.

William - Sept 29th, 1880

Henry Buton - June 30th, 1882

Grace - Dec 30th, 1888

Alice - April 1, 1894

William R. Mellor married Annie Pyke, she died; married Marietta Parrish Oct 21st, 1883, at Michigan City, Indiana

Charles Ed. Frank married Rena Vascoous

Hallene

Frances

George Joseph Amos married Anna Spires at Elkhart, Indiana

Walter Lewis

Dorothy

George

Charles

Walter Harry married Inez Eliza Herrick Sept 7th, 1904 at Cherokee, Iowa at Elmdeen.

Marion Inez - Oct 11th, 1905.

Will Martz son of Eliza Mellor Martz and Henry C. married Nina Pidge, Oct, 1900 - died - married second wife, Frances Schultz

William - son of W.H. and Frances

Janet - daughter of W.H. and Frances

Henry Button Martz married Winifred Bramen Nov 30th, 1905 at Austin, Illinois. Died

Married second wife - Flossie

Donald son of Henry and Flossie, born in Albuquerque, New Mexico - died in Second World War.

Beverly - daughter Henry and Flossie.

William Mellor died April 19th, 1901 in Michigan City, Indiana.

Eliza Mellor Martz daughter of William Mellor and Sarah, died 1910.

Children of Heinrich Johann Andreas Biel.

NOTE: This individual is the 2 G G FATHER of
John G. Biel (see his chart).

Heinrich Johann Andreas Biel

b. 9 Sept 1765 in Kleinballhausen, Germany

d. 21 June 1829 in Grossballhausen, Germany

m. 28 Aug 1796 in Kleinballhausen, Germany

to Martha Marie Fredericka Saalfeld daughter of Johann
Andreas Saalfeld of Kutzeln, Germany.

Children:

1. Frederick Ludwig
b. 23 May 1797
m. 12 Aug 1817 to Christina Marie Schmidt
2. Christian Frederick
b. 19 Jan 1800
d. 21 Sept 1800
3. Marie Katherina
b. 1 Aug 1801
d. 18 Mar 1870
m. 4 Nov 1821 to Johann Frederick Röbbel.
4. Christiana Elizabeth
b. 20 Aug 1804
m. 23 Sept 1827 to George Frederick Granold.
5. Katherina Marie
b. 3 May 1805
d. 11 June 1821
6. Fredericka Katherina
b. 14 June 1808
m. 20 June 1828 to Johann Wilhelm Schneider.
7. Marie Sophia
b. 7 Oct 1811
m. 19 Dec 1830 to George Heinrich Kaiser.
8. Johann Heinrich
b. 26 Feb 1813
d. 29 Jan 1887
m. 16 Dec 1839 to Augusta Charlotte Hesseland
9. Jonathan Ludwig
b. 1 May 1815
10. Barbara Katherina
b. 24 July 1818

(From records of John G. Biel
345 So. 22nd Street, Terre
Haute, Indiana 47803.
As of November 3, 1976)

Heinrich Biel

b.

p.b. Luneburg, Germany

(According to the Book of the Brewer's
Guild of the City of Luneburg, he
joined the Brewer's Guild on 1 Mar 1631)

d. 28 May 1667

p.d. Luneburg, Germany

m. 1st

1632 St. Nicholai Kircke, Luneburg
to Katrina Schroeders

ch:

1. Elisabeth
bapt. 28 Mar 1633

2. Albrecht
bapt 7 June 1635

3. Johann
bapt 1 Dec 1636

4. Margarethe
bapt 4 June 1640

(All children from first marriage
were born in Luneburg and baptized
in St Nicholai Kircke.)

m. 2nd

1646 St Nicholai Kircke, Luneburg
to Gertrude Ilsabe Gretzen

bapt. 14 Aug 1626 (Daughter of Georg Gretzen, Luneburg)

ch:

1. Judith
bapt. 3 Jan 1649

2. Johann Heinrich
bapt. 18 March 1651

3. Magdalina
bapt. 12 Dec 1653

4. Jacob
b. 1 Dec 1656
p.b. Luneburg, Germany
bapt. 7 Dec 1656

(All children from second marriage
were born in Luneburg and baptized
in St. Nicholai Kircke.)

5 Ursula Katrina
bapt. 23 Aug 1659

6. Elisabeth Dorothea
bapt. 29 Dec 1661

NOTE: See additional sheet for line from JACOB.)

(From records of John G. Biel
345 So. 22nd Street
Terre Haute, Indiana 47803
As of December 16th, 1976)

SEE ADDITIONAL SHEET FOR RECORD OF
CHRISTIAN ANDREAS VON BIEL.

Children of Christian Andreas von Biel and Henriette von Handlemann:

1. Carl Heinrich Christian von Biel

b. 16 May 1785
p.b. Braunschweig, Germany
d. 18 April 1807

2. Elisabeth Luise Wilhelmine Auguste von Biel

b. 26 Jan 1787
p.b. Braunschweig, Germany
d. 1 Feb 1868
p.d. Braunschweig, Germany
m. 11 July 1805
p.m. Braunschweig, Germany

to

Karl Philipp Friedrich Victor August Freiherr von Vincke

b. 12 August 1770
p.b. Minden
d. 29 Sept 1813
p.d. Damerow

ch:

1. Ernst Ludwig Wilhelm Heinrich Karl Vincke

b. 26 May 1808
p.b. Ostenwalde, Germany
d. 11 March 1846
p.d. Ostenwalde, Germany

2. Ernestine Vincke

b. 18 July 1810
p.b. Penzlin, Germany
d. 19 Aug 1889
p.d. Braunschweig, Germany
m. 20 April 1833
p.m. Braunschweig, Germany

to

Karl Friedrich von Veltheim

b. 30 Sept 1795
p.b. Braunschweig, Germany
d. 5 Nov 1868
p.d. Destedt, Germany

3. Anna Luise Jeanette Albertine Vincke

b. 11 March 1813
p.b.
d. 26 Nov 1890
p.d. Braunschweig, Germany

3. Wilhelm Julius August Heinrich Freiherr von Biel

b. 18 Feb 1789
p.b. Braunschweig, Germany
d. 16 May 1876
p.d. Zierow, Germany
m (I) 14 Feb 1826
p. #I m. Waverley-Abbey, England

to

Sophia Pawlett Thomson

b. 4 July 1795
p.b. Waverley-Abbey, England
d. 10 Sept 1827
p.d. Zierow, Germany

m (II) 23 Feb 1833

p. #II m. Danesbury, England

to

Mary Blake

b. 15 June 1799
p.b. Danesbury, England
d. 17 June 1873
p.d. Zierow, Germany

(See separate sheet for
direct descending line.)

ch; (from m I)

1. Thomson Wilhelm Karl Andreas Freiherr von Biel

b. 1 Sept 1827

p.b. Zierow, Germany

d. 10 Sept 1905

p.d. Kalkhorst, Germany

m. 17 May 1867

p.m. Zettemin, Germany

to

Ida Henriette Sophie Karoline Albertine von Heyden-Linden

b. 29 May 1845

p.b. Dresden, Germany

ch: (from m II)

2. Mary von Biel

m. 1865

to Detlef von Bulow

(SEE separate sheets for
information and direct descending
line.)

3. Wilhelm

b. 27 Dec 1833

p.b. London, England

d. 14 Sept 1854

4. Karl Frhr. von Biel

m. 1863

to Armgard von Veltheim

(See separate sheet)

5. Karoline von Biel

m. 1856

to A

Albrecht Frhr. von Maltzahn

(See separate sheet)

6. Rudolph von Biel

m. 1874

to

Mararete von Veltheim

(See separate sheet)

7. Therese von Biel

m. 1870

to

Eduard Jekyll

(See separate sheet)

8. Louise

b. 15 April 1846

d.

Submitted by
John G. Biel
345 S. 22nd St
Terre Haute, Indiana 47803
February, 1977

Thomas Slayton

b. 20 Sept 1682

p.b. England

d. 1778

p.d. Quabaug, Mass. (now Brookfield)

m. 1707

p.m. Brookfield, Mass.

to Hannah Culwood

b. 1682

p.b.

d.

p,d, Brookfield, Mass

ch:

1. Phineas Slayton

b.

m.

d.

2. Hannah Slayton

b.

m.

d.

3. Thomas Slayton

b. 15 June 1709

p.b. Braintree, Mass

d. Aug 1778

m. 1732

p.m. Brookfield, Mass

to

Abiel Herington

b. 1712

p.b.

d. 1786

p.d.

ch:

(1) Thomas Slayton

b. Feb 1732

p.b. Watertown, Mass.

m.

to Judith White

(2) Abiel Slayton

b. 1735

d. 1740 (scarlet fever)

(3) Phinias Slayton

b. Sept 1737

p.b. Watertown, Mass

m

to Ekeanor Morey

(4) David Slayton

b. 2 June 1740

p.b. Brookfield, Mass

d. ca. 1794

p.d. Vermont

m. 1760

p.m. Brookfield, Mass

to

Martha Thayer

b. 1741

d. 1834

p.d. Genessee Co., N.Y.

ch;

(1) Amasa Slayton

b. Dec 1761

m Hannah Allen

(2) David Slayton

b. 1764

p.b. Brookfield, Mass

m.

p.m. Brookfield, Mass

to

Fa. lly Crossman

b.

d.
ch:

1. Uriah Slayton
b. ca 1796
p.b. South Woodstock, Vt.
m. 12 April 1832
p.d. South LeRoy, N.Y. (now Pavillion Center)
m. 1818
p.m. Genessee Co., N.Y.

to

Delia Cowles
b. 1800
p.b.
d. 1834
p.d. Ohio

NOTE: She died just 2 year
after her husband;
moved to Ohio with
her children and liv
with relatives; at h
death, the children
moved back to N.Y.

ch:

1. Sarah Maria Slayton
b. 14 Aug 1822
p.b. South Leroy, N.Y.
d. 3 Aug 1890
p.d. Souix Falls, S.D.
m. 26 May 1844
p.m. Bethany, N.Y.

to

Zebulen Porter Herrick
b. 30 Nov 1817
p.b. Hubbardtown, Vt.
d.
p.d. Cherokee, Iowa
(children-yes)

2. (other children not known)

- (4) Joshua
b. Dec 1744
m. Desire Fulton

NOTES:

- (5) Ruth
b. 1746
m. Jedutham Green

- (6) Reuben
b. 1748
m. Mary Moore

- (7) Samuel
b. 1751
m. (1st) Hannah Stowe
(2nd), Sibbel Ca.11

- (8) Patience
b. 1757
m. (1st) John Bemis
(2nd) _____ Johnson

NOTES:

The story goes that the first Thomas Slayton was born in Scotland near the river Tweed. When 7 or 8 years old, he either ran away or was sent away to prevent his inheriting his property--or else he was stolen for a cabin boy. It is thought that the vessel master gave him the name of SLAYTON as it could never be found elsewhere. He landed in Plymouth or Boston about 1690; he was well educated for one so young. He taught school when older.

One of the "border tales" of Scotland told of a Thomas Slayton. It seems that both his parents died when he was quite young. He was a nephew of a titled person named Scott. The Uncle, in order to obtain his property, bribed a sea-captain to secretly carry him away.

Thomas Slayton (b. 15 June 1709) was credited with 6½ months from the third precinct of Brookfield, Mass. Not only was he in the Revolution, but all of his sons of suitable age served at the front; Phinias having been a corporal; David a private; Reuben served during the entire War as Ensign in Capt Joel Green's Co., and a Capt. in Col. Wm. Shepard's 3rd Mass. Reg and in Ball's Co. 4th Mass. Reg.

HISTORY OF NORTH BROOKFIELD reads He (David) Slayton) was in Capt Sylvanus Walker's B Co. from May 15 to Dec 27, 1778 probably in the expedition which captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point."

Submitted by John G. Biel
345 So. 22nd Street
Terre Haute, Indiana 47803
February, 1977

(A detail of the maternal line of
Colin Crawford Biel and Carter
Curry Biel)

Palstatilallinen Kaarlo Kustaa Jakobson Lindholm

b. 15 May 1848

p.b. Peltoniemenkylä, Ilmajoella, Overtornea Parish, Sweden
(presently Ylitornea, Finland)

d. 19 August 1906

p.d.

m. 1 October 1869

p.m.

to

Kaisa Samuelsdottor os. Ritola

b. 1 March 1845

p.b. Ilmajoella, Overtornea Parish, Sweden
(Presently Ylitornea, Finland.)

d. 15 July 1923

p.d.

ch:

(1) Maria Liisa Lindholm

b. 16 July 1870

p.b. Ilmajoella, Sweden

d. 19 May 1921

p.d.

m. 20 Dec 1889 (1st)

p.m.

to

Matti Saranpää

b. 17 June 1876

p.b. Ilmajoella

d. 11 Aug 1896

p.d. In America where he went in 1892

ch:

Helena Elina Saranpää

b. 20 Sept 1890

p.b. Ilmajoella

(Went to America in 1907)

m. 5 Sept 1902 (2nd)

p.m. Ilmajoella

tä

Herman Viitanen

b. 8 Nov 1861

p.b. Ilmajoella

d. 7 March 1932

ch:

(1) Lauri Kaarlo Viitanen

b. 25 Sept 1904

p.b. Ilmajoella

d.

p.d.

m. 11 Oct 1942

p.m.

to

Anni Kaarina Alkkiomaki

b. 30 Aug 1920

p.b.

d.

p.d.

(2) Elma Katri

b. 10 July 1907

p.b. Ilmajoella

d. 23 Jan 1971

p.d.

m. ~~18 Aug 1922~~ 2 Sept 1933

p.m.

to

Martti Vihtori Ihanamaki

b. 18 Aug 1903

(Both living on this date;
no further information)
25 Nov 1976

p.b. Jalasjarvella
d. 4 Feb 1965
(no children)

(3) Toimi Ilmari Viitanen

b. 12 June 1911

p.b. Ilmajoella

d. 9 Jan 1965

p.d.

m. 6 Sept 1942

p.m.

to

Helvi Susanna os. Luoma

b. 5 April 1917

p.b. Ilmajoella

d.

(Living as a widow in 1965)

ch:

Aulis Juhani Viitanen

b. 1 Nov 1942

p.b. Ilmajoella

d.

(Living in 1976)

Anneli Susanna Viitanen

b. 28 July 1948

p.b. Parkanossa, Finland

d.

(Living in 1976)

(2) Hedvig Josefiina Lindholm

b. 27 Oct 1876

p.b. Ilmajoella

d. ~~11 Aug 1908~~

p.d.

m. 22 Oct 1897

p.m.

to

Kaapriel Saunamaki

b.

p.b. Peraseina, Finland

d. 11 Aug 1908

p.d.

ch: Johan Vilho Saunamaki

b. 3 March 1901

p.b.

d. 6 June 1942

p.d. In America

m.

p.m.

to

?

(3) Aina Aliina Lindholm

b. 17 July 1878

p.b. Ilmajoella

d.

p.d. Amasa, Michigan

m. 28 Jan 1898

p.m.

to

Herman Syrjala

b. 15 Sept 1878

p.b. Ilmajoella

d.

p.d. Amasa, Michigan

ch:

1. Tauno Salomo Syrjala

b. 1 Sept 1901

p.b. Ilmajoella

d.

p.d. In America

2. Sylvi Katri Syrjala

b. 22 Sept 1904

p.b. Ilmajoella

d.

p.d.

(Many years ago as of
1976)

3. Toivo Johannes Syrjala
b. 9 Oct 1912
p.b. Ilmajoella
d.
p.d.

(Believe living in Milwaukee,
Wis. This whole family
came to America in 1913)

4. Arthur Syrjala
b. 1916
p.b. Amasa, Michigan
d.
p.d. Amasa, Michigan

(Several years ago as of
1976)

(4) Eliina Sofia Lindholm

b. 28 May 1880
p.b. Ilmajoella
d. 6 Jan 1928
p.d.
m. 22 Feb 1909
p.m.

to

Johannes Tynjala
b. 16 June 1882
p.b. Ilmajoella
d. 22 Dec 1940
p.d.

ch:

Laimi Katri
b. 21 Feb 1909
p.b. Ilmajoella
d. 26 May 1936
p.d.
m. 20 May 1934
p.m. ~~Seinajoki~~

to

Vilho Salomoni Ketola
b. 25 June 1912
p.b. Ilmajoella
d.
p.d.

(Moved 19 Feb 1955 to
Seinajoelle)

ch:

Margatta Kaarina Ketola
b. 9 Oct 1935
p.b. Ilmajoella
d.
p.d.
m

(Was unmarried when moved
to Seinajoelle 19 Feb 1955)

(5) Iida Susanna Lindholm

b. 19 Dec 1882
p.b. Ilmajoella
d. 21 Sept 1945
p.d.
m. 16 Oct 1893
p.m.

to

Juho Vihtori Koskiniemi
b. 19 June 1882
p.b. Ilmajoella
d. 25 Feb 1965
p.d.

ch:

1. Vaino Jaakko Koskiniemi
b. 31 Jan 1904
p.b. Ilmajoella
d.
p.d.
m. 3 July 1925
p.m.

to

Tyyne Maria Jussila

- b. 31 March 1903
p.b. Ilmajoella
d.
p.d. (Both living in 1976;
they had children.)
- (2) Vieno ~~Ilmajoella~~ Katarina
b. 5 May 1907
p.b. Ilmajoella
d. (Lives as a widow in 1976)
p.d.
m. 18 May 1944
p.m.
to
Hjalmar Kallioniemi (No children)
b. 15 Feb 1892
p.b. Lapualla
d. 18 Jan 1954
- (3) Vilho Ilmo Johannes Koskinen
b. 29 Sept 1912
p.b. Ilmajoella
d.
p.d.
m. 5 Feb 1939
p.m.
to
Martta Annikki os. Kulmala (Both living in 1976;
they have children.)
b. 16 Dec 1917
p.b. Ilmajoella
d.
p.d.
- (4) Alli Rake
b. 24 Jan 1916
p.b. Ilmajoella
d.
p.d.
m. 1 June 1946
p.m.
to
Martti Johannes Hakala (Both living in 1976;
they have children.)
b. 9 Nov 1915
p.b. Ilmajoella
d.
p.d.
- (5) Aino Josephiina Suutarla os. Koskinen
b. 31 Jan 1919
p.b. Ilmajoella
d.
p.d.
m. 20 Sept 1942
p.m. Ilmajoella; moved to Hameenkyroon 14 Dec 1942.
to
Veikko Rafael Suutarla Hameenkyrosta
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.
- (6) Armas Kalervo Koskinen
b. 22 Nov 1921
p.b. Ilmajoella
d. 5 July 1941
p.d. Ilmajoella
(unmarried)
- (6) Hilma Elviira Lindholm
b. 6 June 1886
p.b. Ilmajoella, Finland
d. 3 March 1966 (Went to America in 1907)
p.d.
m. 27 Nov 1909
p.m.
to

Lars Levi Wuopio
b. 2 Aug 1862
p.b. Illmajorlla, Finland
d. 18 March 1924
p.d.

NOTE: His 2nd marriage.

ch:

Ellen Eliina Elviira Wuopio
b. 17 June 1910
p.b. Calumet Township, Michigan
d.
p.d.
m. 27 June 1932
p.m. Novesta, Michigan
to

NOTE: Living in 1977.

Glen G. Crawford
b. 24 May 1907
p.b. Novesta, Michigan
d.
p.d.

NOTE: Living in 1977

ch:

1. Daniel Glen Crawford
b. 28 Aug 1933
p.b. Ferndale, Michigan
d.
p.d.
m. 22 May 1955
p.m.
to

NOTE: Living in 1977

Dintsey Seibert
b. 30 Oct 1931

NOTE: Living in 1977

ch:

1. Douglas Glen Crawford
b. 15 June 1956
2. Scott William Crawford
b. 30 Oct 1957
3. Bryan Clayton Crawford
b. 13 June 1961

NOTE: Living in 1977

NOTE: Living in 1977

NOTE: Living in 1977

2. Ellen Marlene Crawford
b. 2 Jan 1937
p.b. Ferndale, Michigan
m. 15 Aug 1959
p.m. Birmingham, Michigan
to

NOTE: Living in 1977

Kent Mellor Biel
b. 16 May 1936
p.b. Terre Haute, Indiana

NOTE: Living in 1977

ch:

1. Colin Crawford Biel
b. 23 Oct 1961
p.b. Terre Haute, Indiana
2. Carter Curry Biel
b. 24 Feb 1964
p.b. Birmingham, Michigan

NOTE: Living in 1977

Submitted by John G. Biel
345 So. 22nd St
Terre Haute, Indiana
47803
February, 1977

(From records of John G. Biel
345 So. 22nd Street, Terre
Haute, Indiana, 47803
As of November 3, 1976.)

Jacob Biel

b. 1655
p.b. Luneburg, Germany
d. 13 Dec 1736
p.d. Braunschweig, Germany
(Buried from St. Catherine Kircke.)
m. Emerentia Schmalian 23 Aug 1662
bapt. 22 Nov 1663, St. Ulrici Kircke, Braunschweig, Germany
d. 11 Oct 1716
p.d. Buried from St Catherine Kircke, Braunschweig, Germany

("Senator, merchant and
tradesman in Braunschweig".
Became Mayor of Braunschweig
21 Aug 1682.)

ch:

1. Christian
bapt. 30 Aug 1683
buried 2 Nov 1683
2. Catherina
bapt 15 Feb 1685
3. Johann Christian
b. 12 May 1687
p.b. Braunschweig, Germany
bapt. 13 May 1687
d. 19 Oct 1745
p.d. Braunschweig
Buried 24 Oct 1745 from St. Ulrici Kircke, Braunschweig
m (1st) 6 Aug 1726 Anna Maria Elisabeth Bartling
m. (2nd) 17 June 1734 Catherine Margarethe Schrader
(SEE separate sheet for
direct line from Johann
Christian.)
4. Heinrich Andreas
bapt 9 Dec 1690
buried 14 March 1751 from St Ulrici Kircke, Braunschweig
5. Christine Dorothea
bapt 12 March 1694
buried from St Catherine Kircke 13 Sept 1711
6. Johann Peter
bapt 22 Dec 1695
d. 8 Nov 1769
p.d. Braunschweig
burial 8 Nov 1769 St Catherine Kircke
m. 5 June 1738 Ilsa Catherina Dunkar
7. Dorothea Magdalena
bapt 13 Feb 1701
d. 26 Aug 1757
p.d. Braunschweig
burial St Catherine Kircke
m. 28 Jan 1723 Christian Hoffmeister
b. 7 Jan 1699
buried 11 Feb 1725
8. Joachim Christoph
bapt 3 May 1703
9. Georg Jacob
bapt 16 Dec 1706
10. Christiane Dorothea
bapt 12 Aug 1708
d. 5 July 1777
(not married)

(From records of John G. Biel
345 So. 22nd Street, Terre
Haute, Indiana 47803.
As of November 3, 1966)

X Heinrich Biel

b.

p.b. Luneburg, Germany

(According to the Book of the Brewer's
Guild of the City of Luneburg, he
joined the Brewer's Guild on 1 Mar 1631)

d. 28 May 1667

p.d. Luneburg, Germany

m. 1st

1632 St. Nicholai Kircke, Luneburg
to Katrina Schroeders

ch:

1. Elisabeth
bapt. 28 Mar 1633

2. Albrecht
bapt 7 June 1635

(All children from first marriage
were born in Luneburg and baptized
in St Nicholai Kircke.)

3. Johann
bapt 1 Dec 1636

4. Margarethe
bapt 4 June 1640

m. 2nd

1646 St Nicholai Kircke, Luneburg
to Gertrude Ilsabe Gretzen

bapt. 14 Aug 1626 (Daughter of Georg Gretzen, Luneburg)

ch:

1. Judith
bapt. 3 Jan 1649

2. Johann Heinrich
bapt. 18 March 1651

3. Magdalina
bapt. 12 Dec 1653

(All children from second marriage
were born in Luneburg and baptized
in St. Nicholai Kircke.)

X 4. Jacob
b. 1 Dec 1656
p.b. Luneburg, Germany
bapt. 7 Dec 1656

5 Ursula Katrina
bapt. 23 Aug 1659

6. Elisabeth Dorothea
bapt. 29 Dec 1661

NOTE: See additional sheet for line from JACOB.)

(From records of John G. Biel
345 So. 22nd Street, Terre
Haute, Indiana 47803.
As of Nov 3, 1976.)

X Johann Christian Biel

b. 12 May 1687

p.b. Braunschweig, Germany

bapt. 13 May 1687, St. Catherine Kircke.

d. 19 Oct 1745

p.d. Braunschweig, Germany

buried 24 Oct 1745 St Ulrici Kircke.

m.)1st)

6 Aug 1726 Anna Maria Elisabeth Bartling

buried 21 Oct 1732

p.burial St. Ulrici Kircke, Braunschweig

ch:

1. Ernst Jacob

bapt 25 July 1727

d. 1732

2. Marie Eleonore Conradine

bapt 12 Jan. 1729

d. 1732

3. no name

b. dead 22 Oct 1731

4. Joacherchen

(baby girl)

born dead 11 May 1732

m (2nd)

17 June 1734 Catheri na Margarethe Schrader

bapt 23 March 1716 St. Catherine Kircke, Braunschweig

d. 11 Sept. 1776

p.d. Braunschweig, Germany

buried from St. Ulrici Kircke, Braunschweig, 15 Sept 1776

ch:

~~1. Catherina Margarethe~~

bapt. 17 March 1735

d. 1764

2. Heinrich Christian

bapt 14 June 1737

3. Johann Frederich

bapt. 8 Aug. 1739

4. Christian Andreas von Biel

b. 6 Dec. 1740

p.b. St Ulrici Kircke, Braunschweig

d. 7 Feb. 1805

buried 9 Feb. 1805

m. 19 May 1784

p.m. Schoeppenstadt

Henriette Juliane Auguste von Handlemann

b. 2 Oct 1765

p.b. Braunschweig

papt 4 Oct 1765

p. bapt. St Catherine Kircke.

d. 16 Oct 1795

5. Friederike Charlotte Henriette

bapt. 13 April 1744

d. 31 Jan. 1747

NOTE "Secret Soverign,
heir to Furow-Krakow,
Weitendorf, Eliensdorf,
Eggersdorf.
Raised to Nobility by
Kaiser Leopold II on
24 Nov 1791."

SEE Additional sheet for direct
line through Christian Andreas von Bi
Biel.

(From records of John G. Biel
345 So. 22nd Street, Terre
Haute, Indiana, 47803
As of November 3, 1976.)

X Jacob Biel

b. 1655
p.b. Luneburg, Germany
d. 13 Dec 1736
p.d. Braunschweig, Germany
(Buried from St. Catherine Kircke.)
m. Emerentia Schmalian 23 Aug 1662
bapt. 22 Nov 1663, St. Ulrici Kircke, Braunschweig, Germany
d. 11 Oct 1716
p.d. Buried from St Catherine Kircke, Braunschweig, Germany

("Senator, merchant and
tradesman in Braunschweig".
Became Mayor of Braunschweig
21 Aug 1682.)

ch:

1. Christian
bapt. 30 Aug 1683
buried 2 Nov 1683

2. Catherina
bapt 15 Feb 1685

X 3. Johann Christian

b. 12 May 1687
p.b. Braunschweig, Germany
bapt. 13 May 1687
d. 19 Oct 1745
p.d. Braunschweig

(SEE separate sheet for
direct line from Johann
Christian.)

Buried 24 Oct 1745 from St. Ulrici Kircke, Braunschweig
m (1st) 6 Aug 1726 Anna Maria Elisabeth Bartling
m. (2nd) 17 June 1734 Catherine Margarethe Schrader

4. Heinrich Andreas
bapt 9 Dec 1690
buried 14 March 1751 from St Ulrici Kircke, Braunschweig

5. Christine Dorothea
bapt 12 March 1694
buried from St Catherine Kircke 13 Sept 1711

6. Johann Peter
bapt 22 Dec 1695
d. 8 Nov 1769
p.d. Braunschweig
burial 8 Nov 1769 St Catherine Kircke
m. 5 June 1738 Ilsa Catherina Dunkar

7. Dorothea Magdalena
bapt 13 Feb 1701
d. 26 Aug 1757
p.d. Braunschweig
burial St Catherine Kircke
m. 28 Jan 1723 Christian Hoffmeister
b. 7 Jan 1699
buried 11 Feb 1725

8 Joachim Christoph
bapt 3 May 1703

9. Georg Jacob
bapt 16 Dec 1706

10. Christiane Dorothea
bapt 12 Aug 1708
d. 5 July 1777
(not married)

Children of Heinrich Johann Andreas Biel.

**NOTE: This individual is the 2 G G FATHER of
John G. Biel (see his chart).**

Heinrich Johann Andreas Biel

b. 9 Sept 1765 in Kleinballhausen, Germany
d. 21 June 1829 in Grossballhausen, Germany
m. 28 Aug 1796 in Kleinballhausen, Germany
to Martha Marie Fredericka Saalfeld daughter of Johann
Andreas Saalfeld of Kutzelben, Germany.

Children:

1. Frederick Ludwig
b. 23 May 1797
m. 12 Aug 1817 to Christina Marie Schmidt
2. Christian Frederick
b. 19 Jan 1800
d. 21 Sept 1800
3. Marie Katherina
b. 1 Aug 1801
d. 18 Mar 1870
m. 4 Nov 1821 to Johann Frederick Rbedel.
4. Christiana Elizabeth
b. 20 Aug 1804
m. 23 Sept 1827 to George Frederick Granold.
5. Katherina Marie
b. 3 May 1805
d. 11 June 1821
6. Fredericka Katherina
b. 14 June 1808
m. 20 June 1828 to Johann Wilhelm Schneider.
7. Marie Sophia
b. 7 Oct 1811
m. 19 Dec 1830 to George Heinrich Kaiser.
8. Johann Heinrich
b. 26 Feb 1813
d. 29 Jan 1887
m. 16 Dec 1839 to Augusta Charlotte Hessland
9. Jonathan Ludwig
b. 1 May 1815
10. Barbara Katherina
b. 24 July 1818

(*1) Headstone in Woodlawn Cemetery says "8-11-1827".

(*2) Headstone in Woodlawn Cemetery says "3-2-1812".

Johann August Wilhelm Hessland

b. 1 June 1792
p.b. Gebessee, Germany
m. 17 Oct 1819 (1st)
p.m. Grossballhausen, Germany
d. 2 June 1872
p.d. Grossballhausen, Germany

2nd marriage:
to Johanne Marie Fahner
20 May 1835
2 children; see attached

3rd marriage
to Marie Katerina Rodel
(widow; born BIEL)
3 May 1840
1 child; see attached.

AUGUSTA CHARLOTTE HESSLAND

b. 4 Aug 1820 (*1)
p.b. Grossballhausen, Germany
m. 16 Dec 1839
p.m. Grossballhausen, Germany
d. 15 July 1897
p.d. Terre Haute, Indiana
(Woodlawn Cemetery)

SPOUSE:

Johann Heinrich Biel
b. 26 Feb 1813 (*2)
p.b. Grossballhausen, Germany
d. 29 Jan 1887
p.d. Terre Haute, Indiana
(Woodlawn Cemetery)

Anna Sidonie Brandis

b. 19 Nov 1790
p.b. Grossballhausen, Germany
d. 28 Oct 1834
p.d. Grossballhausen, Germany

Johan Ernst Hessland

b.
p.b. Gebessee, Germany
m. 28 July 1782 (1st)
p.m. Grossballhausen, Germany
d.
p.d.

Katrina Elizabethe Addloff

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Johann George Brahdis

b. 8 May 1776
p.b.
m. 8 May 1796
p.m. Grossballhausen, Germany
d.
p.d.

Anna Marie Freysing

b. 15 June 1775
p.b. Grossballhausen, Germany
d.
p.d.

Johann Christopher Freysing

b.
p.b.
m. 20 April 1774
d.
p.d.

Marie Elizabeth Leine

b.
p.b. Nagelstedt, Germany
d.
p.d.

1st marriage of Johann August Wilhelm Hessland

m. 17 Oct 1819

to Anna Sidonie Brandis

b. 19 Nov 1790

d. 23 Oct 1834

ch:

1. Augusta Charlotte Hessland

b. 4 Aug 1820

m. Johann Heinrich Biel (see chart)

2. Johan Frederick August Hessland

b. 13 Oct 1827

d. 4 Feb 1844

m.

to Fredericka Elizabeth Meyer

Ch:

1. Frederick Ferdinand Hessland

b. 19 Aug 1867

2. William Albert Hessland

b. 14 Sept 1869

3. Frederick Franz Hessland

b. 13 Dec 1871

4. Robert Hermann Hessland

b. 21 Mar 1878

5. Frederick Wilhelm Hessland

b. 2 April 1875

2nd marriage of Johann August Wilhelm Hessland
m 25 April 1835

to Johanne Marie Fahner

b. 17 June 1813

d. 24 June 1839

ch:

Fredericka Ernestine Henrietta Hessland

b. 4 July 1836

Johann Heinrich Hessland

b. 11 Nov 1838

1st marriage

19 Feb 1862

to Justine Luise Schneider

ch:

1. Frederick Wilhelm Hessland

b. 17 June 1862

2. William Ceaser Hessland

b. 3 Jan 1864

d. 9 June 1866

3. Frederick Ludwig Hessland

b. 30 July 1865

4. Amelia Sophia Fredericka Hessland

b. 19 Jan 1867

5. Frederick Ludwig Hessland

b. 29 Oct 1868

6. Fredericka Augusta Hessland

b. 14 Feb 1871

7. Fredericka Henriette Hessland

b. 18 Jan 1873

8. Theresa Luise Hessland

b. 28 June 1874

9. Marie Luise Hessland

b. 18 Jan 1876

2nd marriage

d.

to Marie Fredericka Keil

ch:

1. Albert Paul Hessland

b. 15 April 1897

2. Cecelie Charlotte Martha Hessland

b. 6 Dec 1880

3rd marriage of Johann August Wilhelm Hessland

m. 3 May 1840

to Maria Katherina Roedel (born Biel)

ch:

1. Ernst August Wilhelm Hessland

b. 21 Dec 1840

m.

to Johanna Luise Henriette Schütze

ch:

1. Johanna Wilhelmine Henrietta Hessland

b. 5 Feb 1865

2. Frederick Karl Traugott Hessland

b. 3 Oct 1866

3. Eilliam Albert Hessland

20 Sept 1867

4. Emma Caroline Hessland

b. 11 Auh 1870

5. William Ludwig Hessland

b. 22 Aug 1871

6. Luise Caroline Hessland

b. 20 Aug 1872

7. Karl Hessland

b. 23 Jan 1875

JOHN G. BIEL
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
414-416 MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK BLDG.
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA 47807

February 14, 1977

Mrs. Frank Hughes
921 N. Center
Terre Haute, Indiana 47807


Dear Mrs. Hughes:

Attached are additional charts for the NAME FILE of the
Wabash Valley Genealogical Society.

Hope they are satisfactory.

Personal regards,

JGB'et



John G. Biel

Encl.

Children of Heinrich Johann Andreas Biel
Heinrich Biel
Children of Christian Andreas von Biel & Henriette von Handlemann
A Detail In The Herrick Genealogy (Slayton)
A Detail in the Maternal Line of Colin Crawford Biel and Carter
Curry Biel
Jacob Biel

JOHN G. BIEL
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
414-416 MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK BLDG.
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA 47807

November 3, 1976

Mrs. Frank Hughes
921 North Center
Terre Haute, Indiana 47807

Dear Mrs. Hughes:

Here are some more NAMES!!

This is the family of my 2 G G FATHER. The only one shown on my master chart is the son Johann Heinrich who is my G G FATHER.

More will be coming.

Regards.

JGB'et



John G. Biel

JOHN G. BIEL
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
414-416 MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK BLDG.
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA 47807

October 27, 1976

Mrs. Frank Hughes
921 North Center
Terre Haute, Indiana 47807

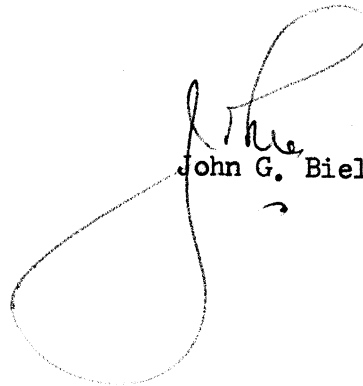
Dear Mrs. Hughes:

Enclosed is a chart of my BIELS. Because there was not enough room, I started it with my grandfather. At least here are some names for you. As soon as I can figure a way to reproduce the whole thing, I will send you a copy of my entire chart.

Regards,

JGB'et

Encl.


John G. Biel